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MEMBER AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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No. 2.

C: A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

We extracted last month from a library report a table of the expense of running 11 libraries, which shows how much figures not properly tabulated may mislead. The Worcester Public Library is put down as circulating 142,449 volumes, and expending \$8845 in salaries. A simple arithmetical calculation gives \$62.09 as the expense of circulating 1000 volumes. But it needs very, very little consideration to show that this does that library great injustice. A large part, probably the largest part, of its pay-roll is spent in the reference department in providing that full information for the public and giving that constant assistance to inquirers which is the distinguishing feature of the Worcester Public Library. To get from the shelves a book that is asked for and hand it over the counter, takes a very short time; to point out to inquirers where they will find answers to their questions, what are the best books to read on subjects that interest them, what is the best course to follow in order to make acquaintance with English or any other literature — this takes time, and moreover the time of intelligent assistants who cannot be procured at the wages which fitly remunerate a mere "runner" or a charging clerk. It would be well if some libraries spent more in paying for brains and knowledge, even if they returned a larger average cost for circulating each 1000 volumes. To compare two libraries solely on the basis of the cost of issuing books is as foolish as to compare them on the cost per volume of books purchased. Everything depends in the one case on what the books purchased are, in the other on the character for the service done to the public. At any rate it is not fair to judge any library solely by the ratio of its expenses to books taken home. The books used in the building ought to be taken into account also. In the present case, if the 60,000 volumes used in the Worcester Library be added to the 142,000 volumes taken out, Mr. Green's average would be reduced to \$43.67 per thousand. This is better; but it does not yet wholly represent the truth. Every one knows that more books are consulted within a library than get into any report. And besides, you can count your books, but how are you going to count the word of advice or information from the librarian which goes with it? It is only another instance of the fatal insufficiency of statistics when

they undertake to weigh the imponderable, to measure the intellectual, and to price the spiritual.

We have reprinted Mr. Winship's letter on "Pernicious literature" as an example of the straining at a gnat into which many excellent people are led when they write on such subjects. The objection which he makes to the book in question is that it contains an account, amusing or meant to be amusing, of the consequences of bringing a skunk into a house. What harm could this do either to the religion, the morals, or the manners of a child? It is not a savory subject, it is true — far from it; but in what way is such reading "dangerous"? Why would "silence have been a crime" about the existence of such a book? Indeed it might be urged that if a child is ever to go into the country it is well that it should be acquainted with the dangers to be feared from the animal. It is foolish to shut one's eyes to such facts of natural history — since it is impossible to close one's nose to them. Mr. Winship's indignation is increased by his having read the paragraph "as a preparation for the communion." But this was his fault, not the book's. Sunday-school books are not written for that purpose. "Between the sermon and the communion" is not set down in any ritual that we have seen as a time for reading stories.

So far we have written on the theory, which now seems to be a general one, that Sunday-school libraries are to be merely supplements to public libraries, furnishing a not harmful amusement to the scholars, rather than to further the objects for which the Sunday-school was established. If the theory were that the books in such libraries are meant to make the children better, to have every one of them a good moral influence (and certainly this seems much nobler theory), the breezy book that Mr. Winship criticises is out of place in a Sunday-school library, unless it has much better pages than he has quoted. The character of these libraries has in some respects been very much bettered in the past quarter century. There is not the same proportion of dreary, or of namby pamby, goody goody literature in them that there was fifty years ago; but it is possible that the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction, and that dulness has been replaced by vulgarity, and that books have crept in that are as little capable

of having any good influence as those that were ousted. Whatever the merit of this particular work, Mr. Winship's letter may have the good effect of rousing a slumbering vigilance, putting both buyers and publishers on their guard. The question they should ask themselves is, What is the moral tone of this book?

Communications.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.

WATERTOWN F. P. L., WATERTOWN, MASS.

A SHORT table comparing certain libraries, published in your last number, will doubtless furnish the text for much spirited comment, if it does not, as it should, call out well-digested articles on the true bases of library comparisons. Should not the innocent figures placed in these tables also be submitted to the librarians of the several libraries for correction of errors before being published, unless the purpose of publishing the tables is secured, as perhaps in this case, by giving a specimen of work actually done for a certain end, rather than by giving a model of wise and true comparison? To omit 60,000 volumes circulated in the reference department of the Worcester Public Library, for instance, at a far greater expense probably than the 140,000 reported, and in such a way as to make the difference between a library used to educate the people and a circulating library kept to amuse or for the gain of the owners, is to fail to give credit even where numbers might have done something. This item credited would have diminished the apparent cost one-third.

Of course, mere figures must be used with care and read with greater care. The cost of circulating popular fiction is far less per thousand than the cost of supplying students with books of reference, especially if the students are only embryonic students, making their first hunt in the forests of literature. If the librarian furthermore is trying to change desultory readers of fiction or other pleasing forms of literature into seekers after knowledge that may affect the life, the character, or even the employment of his readers, he must despair of ever gaining recognition of his work in figures.

But the statistics of libraries now in such a hopeless chaos are capable of being reduced to some degree of order. When the State Commission recently appointed by Massachusetts have done some other work which they probably have in mind—especially if they are made to suffer in comparison with others by the wrong concatenation of figures which may, for instance, be true in themselves—we may hope to have them turn their attention to this subject. Who is the coming man who will do for the libraries of the country what Horace Mann did for the public schools?

The statistics of libraries should be prepared under direction of some large hearted, wise, and fearless man. It might be wise for the state or the country to offer some inducement to all the libraries to make regular returns in accordance with certain prescribed forms. These forms

should take into consideration the population and valuation of each community, and should show how far each is contributing to this mode of educating the people. It is not the purpose of this note to discuss the details of any system of comparison of libraries, but, with this short table as a text, to remark the necessity of some large and wise system of comparison by statistics which will encourage those doing good work, and give all a solid basis for helpful direction.

SOLON F. WHITNEY.

DISCRETIONARY CIRCULATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1891.

THE remark in your January leader, that "the same good qualities (of honesty and orderliness) may be found in a very large part of mankind," moves me to offer an illustration from long library experience, of another kind. The great tendency of the time, in our profession, is toward the beneficent institution of free libraries. Where such a noble system cannot be practised, as in the case of a special, departmental, or reference library, yet it is interesting to note the working of such little customs as may be allowed, in that direction. Here, books have often been issued at discretion, not indeed for general reading but for some particular need or purpose not otherwise readily supplied, over night, over Sunday, or the like, to persons known but not entitled. The regularity of return in such cases, where no authority could be brought to bear, is impressive. If I had a dozen returns to await some morning, half by authorized borrowers and half by these others, I should expect about 5 out of the former 6 to renew or delay, and at least 5 out of the latter 6 to return, the other one to be well accounted for. Where there is the right to draw, in restricted privilege, there is also felt a sort of right to keep—"till wanted;" so usual is it to yield the requirement of a person rather than of a principle; but the receiver of a reasonable courtesy feels both. It is a striking proof that the strongest motive which can be practically applied among men is the sense of honor. This is not appealed to by any spirit of laxity, but by that of humanity; right rules being observed, with an elasticity imparted which preserves rather than impairs them. ASSISTANT.

LIBRARY CATALOGS WANTED.

SAN DIEGO PUBLIC LIBRARY, CAL.

THE San Diego Public Library wishes to secure library catalogues from institutions having such matter to donate. MISS LU YOUNKIN, Librarian.

MAPS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 12, 1890.

OUR library has recently received a large and valuable collection of government maps of all shapes and sizes. They are far too valuable to be tucked away in the storeroom, and so forgotten; but how to preserve them in such shape that they may readily be consulted, I am quite at a loss to know.

Will not some librarian who has solved this problem state, for the benefit of the inexperienced ones, what he has done under like circumstances, that we, having the benefit of his knowledge and experience, may do likewise? E. L. ADAMS.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION.

BY H. H. MORGAN, DIRECTOR OF THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.*

CO-OPERATION as an instrumentality is one of the necessary outgrowths of modern institutions. It is a plant specially likely to flourish upon American soil, for in this country the rarity and timidity of large capital compels us to attain our results by the combination of small resources. The result has been most happy, for efforts in themselves valueless have proved, when united, to be the rivulets and brooklets which go to create the mighty river. Like these rivulets and brooklets they are more serviceable than would be the larger stream, and after fertilizing the country in which they rise and through which they flow, they pass into the larger stream and by unison accomplish work neither possible nor desirable for them when not working together.

The first form of co-operation which I would suggest is that between the librarian and Board of Directors. If, as most frequently happens, the librarian is not satisfied with the responsibilities of his own province, and substitutes therefor the political problem of managing his directory, he will injure his efficiency as librarian, while he will doubtless prove a sufficiently poor manipulator to justify the cynicism that the man drew on his imagination for his facts and upon his memory for his wit. For from the nature of his duties the librarian must belong to the so-called professional classes and will generally find that his dealings with the worlds of business and of politics is sufficiently infrequent and limited to prevent his acquiring large experience, even if he have a natural aptitude. In the second place, if, instead of insisting upon having charge of what is properly his responsibility, the librarian undertakes to confuse and mystify, to represent his work as though it could be intelligible only to the few whom accident, fully as much as special aptitude, has chosen as our librarian, he will fail to accomplish as much, either for himself or for his library, as if he proceeded upon the co-operative plan. By this I mean that the librarian should insist upon having clearly and strictly defined the various responsibilities and privileges of himself and of the board, and suffer no temptation to induce him to be concessive upon this point. Evidently he will thus relieve himself alike of unreasonable responsibility and unnecessary labor.

The Board of Managers of any library — no matter how great may be the specific difference among libraries — should work in co-operation with the librarian. This does not mean that they should be referred to only to relieve the librarian of responsibility which they did not authorize, but that having such duties as may be assigned to them by their charter they should mind their own part of the business and thus render their proper support; for Boards of Directors sometimes, through ignorance, insist upon directing measures which are clearly within the province of the librarian and for whose failure, although he forewarn them, they will hold him instead of themselves responsible.

There should be co-operation between the community which uses the library, and the librarian and board to whom its conduct is entrusted. This co-operation depends for its initiation upon the action of librarian and board; but after once begun, its direction will fall to the trustees, while the driving power will come from the community. To accomplish this there is necessary upon the part of the trustees a study of what the community wants instead of a prescription to the community of what it should want. To illustrate my meaning, I may refer to the college libraries of my time. These seemed to be composed of books donated to relieve the owner of junk; to be arranged so as to preclude access to any desirable book; to be controlled by the librarian as if his position had been created to furnish him with bread and butter, and as though any call for books was an impertinence upon the part of the students. Doubtless my successors "have changed all that," and I am therefore safe in using the illustration. Again, in former days I knew libraries so conducted as to furnish the fewest possible facilities upon the exaction of the greatest number of penalties. This process proved as successful as the disused pedagogical means of exciting a love for the classics by assigning them as a punishment for any misdemeanor. I suspect that we are now exposed to a new form of this malady, arising from a co-operation among librarians, without sufficient regard to the wants of the community as a factor. For example, while the conditions under which books may be used may in any case be suitable, it would not add to the difficulty of their enforcement if care were taken

* Prepared for a meeting of the Western Library Association, but not read.

to persuade the community of this fitness, while the imbecility or crankiness of some librarians, may render uniformity of cataloguing impossible without the present rule (selected, as I understand, because a wooden man can follow it), there would be no impropriety in having the community understand that this is a practical, technical necessity, even if it be so peculiarly the responsibility of the librarian that his board does not have to be consulted; while the gentlemen and ladies who compose and control the Library Association may all be philological students of the most radical character, it might have been (always "it might have been!") as well to constrain their eager desire for phonetic reform and devote their energies to no less important and now neglected regions of their domain; it certainly would have been, as it seems to me, desirable that if "common folks," and these include many who like myself are not entirely ignorant of philology), were to be perplexed by spelling *à la* Artemus Ward, they should have been reconciled to so radical a change at least by a statement of the reasons which satisfied the librarian that the preponderance of conveniences was on his side. It even might have been reasonable to consult the Board of Managers before so decided a position was taken. One or two further illustrations and I have done with this part of my subject. Does any one doubt that, if the librarian, paying due respect to the public sentiment of the community to which he ministers, should make clear the reasonableness of his regulations, that either he as an individual or the interests entrusted to his charge would have failed to have added strength? The library community are not, as it seems to me, properly to be regarded as pawns upon the librarian's chessboard, but rather in the scheme of a wise librarian, as at once his own *raison d'être*, his supporters, the foundation of his official reputation and the source of his hoped-for aggrandizement. Co-operation between the librarian, the Board of Managers, and the

community has now been considered and dwelt upon at sufficient length.

Co-operation between libraries is, however, the special form which some of the librarians desire me to suggest, in order that an old sermon, when preached by a new rector, may possibly find a hearing.

All work not essentially local can be done and done at less expense and to greater advantage by co-operative effort — such at least is my belief, after years of study of various library interests, in all of which I have been fortunate enough to have some knowledge, founded upon experience. The great obstacle is a provincial spirit — but of this more anon.

All work which is efficiently done in one locality should be utilized in other localities; a catalogue made where the facilities for cataloguing are most numerous, can be made and should be made to serve the needs of other libraries whose book lists are substantially the same. If librarians will accept this statement there need be no difficulty in the future, even if there has been in the past and is in the present, of making one catalogue serve substantially for many libraries.

Again, subscriptions for magazines and purchases of books and stationery as well as publishing could, it seems to me, be managed with greater economy of time and money, and with more intelligent results, if any reasonable number of our libraries would co-operate.

Would these reforms diminish the proper reputation of the individual librarian? I think not, for after any number of the usual library fallacies — such as issue in number as a test of the proper use of a library — the community remains unimpressed, and very rationally prefers the library which furnishes the greatest number of facilities the need for which is felt by the community (with a corresponding deadness in regard to facilities desired only by the librarian), and will do most for the reputation of the librarian who best administers the trust.

THE VALUE OF A SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING.

BY MARY W. PLUMMER, LIBRARIAN OF THE PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.

THERE is probably no one at this late day who would claim that there is no value in training for librarianship; the only room for a difference of opinion would be in the matter of the method of training. From the newly appointed village librarian who, with an untried field before him, sends letters far and wide, inquiring into the mode of procedure of other libraries, to the as-

piring trustees who wish to reform their library and so send their librarian to take the full course at the Library School, some means of training is considered necessary. No one, so far as I have ever heard, has evolved a whole library system from his inner consciousness without consulting the experience of some of those who have gone over the path before him.

The average library, when built and stocked and manned, overcomes the training difficulty in one of three ways. Either the librarian sends a series of questions to the prominent library of his part of the country, through the answers to which he gets some idea of how to do the main things; or, better still, he goes into the older library for a few weeks and serves an apprenticeship in its various departments, to fit himself for his work; or, best of all, but not so frequently happening, the trustees cross with silver the palm of a successful librarian elsewhere and so bring him to reign over the new kingdom. Then there is a general game of "snatch partners," which ceases only when some bereft library promotes one of the staff to take the librarian's vacant place, every one moves up a peg, and a new errand-boy closes up the breach.

The desirability of training for the headship of a library is now generally acknowledged, and no one is to blame for the time when this was not so, any more than this generation is to blame for not being the next. There is evolution in library matters, and there is no forcing the stages, though from each we look back on its predecessor and wonder why we tarried there so long.

The necessity, or even the desirability, of training for subordinates is by no means so widely recognized. Like the very particular housekeeper, who prefers to take her servants "right off the ship," in order to train them in her own ways without the trouble of eradicating preconceived notions, an occasional librarian prefers his cataloguers to come to him with no knowledge of cataloguing, his classifier with no knowledge of classifying, etc.—at least he says he does. He is satisfied if his assistants have the fertile soil of a good education, in which the first crop shall be one of his own planting.

In the majority of cases, however, the librarian prefers an assistant who has had training, but is not always seconded by his trustees, who feel the pressure of constant applications for positions and occasionally throw a sop to Cerberus by giving a situation to some one who is doubtless deserving on general principles but quite unfit for this special work. If the library is a bone of political contention, as some libraries are, the good work the librarian accomplishes is almost as much in spite of the assistance he has as because of it, his good intentions being often frustrated by the ignorance or lack of principle of his instruments.

Until late years there was but one kind of trained assistant obtainable, one with experience gained in some other library. A new as-

sistant, coming in with this experience, is often the cause of wholesome agitation. He says "We did not do so and so at our library," or "*This* is the method I have always used," and straightway the era of comparative study sets in. Far from muzzling such utterances, the wise librarian should seize the opportunity of investigating and comparing. Such a person, provided his comparisons be not made in a spirit of fault-finding, wakes his fellow-assistants to the point of suggesting changes. These changes may not all be improvements and may not be advisable, but the spirit that is on the lookout for improvements is an admirable thing in a library corps, and that is what the newcomer has introduced. It is life—and this healthful ferment is worlds removed from the perfunctory smoothness with which the machine library does its work, always in the old ruts, deaf to the complaints of the public and blind to the signs of the times.

When at last, to fill a long-felt, though not generally expressed, want, the Library School opened, it was with a reasonable curiosity that the profession awaited the outcome.

Would this systematizing, this concentration of training produce the kind of help needed in libraries, or would it give rise to only a new set of machines?

The School has now been in operation since Jan., 1887, it has sent out three classes, averaging about eighteen students, and it seems that the time has come to have the above questions answered, as enough has been done for an estimate to be fairly made.

Accordingly, a set of questions was sent out by the writer to those librarians who had had assistants and to those trustees who had had librarians, from the Library School. The questions were general in their bearing, being as follows:

1. Would you prefer for an assistant (or librarian) a graduate of the Library School or a person of equal ability trained by yourself or in another library?
2. Mention any defects in your assistant (or librarian) from the School which seem to spring from false or imperfect training there.
3. Mention good points which are traceable to the School training.
4. How does the School assistant compare with others who have had practical training in one or more libraries, but have not attended the School, in accuracy, judgment, adaptability, enthusiasm, and breadth of view?

To the first question I received fifteen answers. Of these, eleven expressed a preference for the School graduate. To the second there were thir-

teen answers, eight writers being unable to mention any defect that seems attributable to the training, one claiming not to have had sufficient time to form a judgment, and four mentioning defects.

One trustee thinks the School training has the weakness of all school training, that it is more of books than of men, and three answers charge the students with lack of adaptability.

This last point is the rock on which the reputation of the School will split, if it ever does come to grief; and it is a pity that it should be so, because if there is a defect which ought not to be attributed to the training and which arises strictly from personal idiosyncrasies it is this.

Nothing at the Library School is laid down as a dogma, and if any student has embraced its views as a convert would a creed, as something to die for, if necessary, that student is not the one to represent the School, in which, if there is a doctrine, it is that of the right of private judgment.

Eugénie de Guérin said hopefully in regard to some trifling fault about which she had been troubling herself, "It may be that the good God is less strict than my conscience;" so those who have found a tendency to bigotry among some of the students from the School would find the School itself less rigid.

When it comes to the replies to the third query, as to the good points traceable to the School training, I can only say that if they were all combined in one assistant, he or she would be in demand. System and enthusiasm are the points most often mentioned in the fifteen replies, and this is good, for the two do not always go together, much of our so-called system being a matter of dry routine, and enthusiasm often being of a vague, aimless sort.

There were but six replies to the last question, and of these four made the comparison favorable to the School assistant, while the other two could mention no difference.

In addition to the direct answers to my questions, several librarians and directors took pains to explain their point of view in regard to library training, and their remarks were so suggestive that they should have mention in this article as of equal importance with the answers; indeed, they are often explanatory of the answers.

One trustee, having complained of lack of adaptability, admits that, "as in all results of school advantages, much depends on the power of the individual to use the knowledge acquired and exercise his own judgment and common sense in the application of the principles taught in the School."

One librarian "would recommend, if possible, some experience in library work before going to the School," while another would like it to be "a rule of the School that each pupil should serve at the desk of some public library for three or six months before going as an expert into any library."

The term of instruction, from October to January, is intended to take the place, so far as may be, of the previous experience in library work in order to fit students for understanding and profiting by the lectures, and the apprentice service of the second year is as near as the School can come at present to furnishing practical experience before sending out its students.

In regard to the first suggestion, that pupils should have some library experience before going to the School, it is recommended to the consideration of two classes of persons—to the students contemplating a course at the School, and to the trustees of libraries having bright young people in their employ. If the first could afford to serve an apprenticeship, perhaps unpaid or poorly paid, in a library for some weeks or months before going to the School, the experience would enable them to bring problems with them to be solved, to know what it is they want to find out, and to listen with intelligence to many things that are now merely words to their ears. The recommendation to trustees is that they send an assistant to the School occasionally, for either one or two years, and if they have a rich library that a part of its funds be devoted to establishing a scholarship at the School for its own assistants. Students of this kind are of practical benefit to the School, as in the exigencies of every-day work they have often evolved methods or invented tools, the knowledge of which is a desirable addition to the stock of instruction, while the increased interest that they put into their work when they go back is just the kind of interest that a public-spirited, practical trustee would like to have on his investment.

The librarian who advises experience in a public library after the course at the School makes this criticism in explanation: "The teaching seems to be on the plane of the demands of a college library rather than the common-sense, every-day needs of an average public library."

That the libraries with which the School has been connected have been scholars' libraries, not free to the public, is without doubt a misfortune, viewed from the standpoint of present utility, since such libraries are in the minority in this country and the students will, for the most part, be called to positions in public libraries. And

even if one be destined to serve in a reference library, a knowledge of the general public and its wants and the best way to fill them can never come amiss.

Ever since my own experience at the School, I have thought that to make the difference between the two years' instruction one of kind rather than of degree might obviate the difficulty spoken of, a difficulty which was more noticeable then than now, I imagine.

If the first year could be devoted especially to elementary work and to public library problems, with an assistant on the staff of the School who had been successful at the desk of one or more public libraries, and *all* advanced work be relegated to the second year, a student who had but a year at his disposal might go out fitted to take his place in a public library without missing any part of the instruction necessary to his kind of work; while the student who had elected to fit himself for a reference or college library would not find the first year's instruction in his way, but could use it as a basis for the advanced course. It seems to me that the School is working toward this, even now.

The suggestion is also made that, alongside of the two-years' course, a one-year's course be planned, especially adapted to public libraries and complete in itself. This would be still better.

Another librarian says: "The course of training thus far given in the Library School seems to work very differently on different individuals. The training there given will probably meet with greatest success in fitting young persons for the miscellaneous duties connected with the management of small libraries."

This is certainly a tribute to the all-round instruction which the School aims to give, while it would seem to imply that for advanced work in special lines the training was not so well adapted. It would be difficult in two school years of six months each to make an expert in cataloguing or in anything else, and a great deal of the student's fitness for specialized lines depends on the quality and degree of his education before entering the School. It does not teach languages; it does not instruct in literature; in those students who elect to do advanced reference-work and cataloguing it presupposes a good literary education. Without it, they would better confine themselves to preparation for work in elementary libraries, or, at least, for positions in which a deficiency in these things would not militate against themselves and discredit the School.

In addition to the questions sent to trustees and librarians, a circular was sent to all students

of the School who have positions, asking a number of questions.

Among those which most concern this paper were the following:

1. Did you go to the Library School with the promise from any library of a position on condition of your taking the course?

Of forty replies, thirty-six say no.

2. Did you obtain your present position on account of having been at the School?

Nineteen out of twenty-nine say yes.

3. Did you find difficulty in adapting yourself to different systems after leaving the School? (Mark, it is not, Did you find difficulty in adapting different systems to yours?)

Of eighteen persons answering this question, seventeen report no difficulty.

4. Have you attempted changes that you thought improvements, in any library position, since leaving the School?

Eleven out of fifteen say they have.

5. How were these changes received?

Eleven answers to this, of which seven report that the changes were well received.

When it comes to the last question, Did you ever have occasion to regret the time spent at the School? there is a gratifying chorus of noes, 34 out of 35 answers, the thirty-fifth replying that he has not yet had experience enough to decide the value of his training.

The other questions, in regard to the part of the education found most useful, etc., produced such varying replies that one can only draw from them the conclusion that there is no part of the teaching that can be dispensed with. Those students who have libraries of their own have found their general familiarity with library methods stand them in good stead — those who have taken subordinate positions in large libraries have brought into play their knowledge of cataloguing, expertness in penmanship, etc. Several speak of the visits to other libraries and the ensuing quizzes as having proved especially beneficial.

Not one of those who answer seems to have lost his or her interest. Even those who early in the race were forced to drop out, from ill-health or other causes, are emphatic in the statement that they do not regret their course, and hope some day to go on with the work.

In speaking of training, one fact emphasized in Miss Green's paper at the last Conference cannot be too strongly dwelt upon — that is, that the instruction furnished by the School is but the beginning of wisdom. No Divinity-School student is trained until as a minister he shall have dealt with the problems brought him by his congrega-

tion. No graduate in medicine is trained until as a physician the issues of life shall have been often under his control. No Library-School student is trained until, in actual work, he shall have come into contact with his public and found out its needs.

One thing, I think, we who have gone out from the School have discovered sooner or later — that there were some methods in use in the libraries we went into, some labor-saving or time-saving inventions, that were better than any we had heard of at the School, and we have had to lay aside any preconceived idea that the School had said the last word, and admit that as there were bright, thoughtful people in libraries all over the country, there were doubtless many things in library philosophy we had not dreamed of. What we can do for the Library School in such cases, and what we really owe it, is to forward a clear description of the process or the tool with an explanation of its manner of working. In this way each class can contribute to the training of the next, and it is perhaps the most efficacious way of keeping up our own interest in the work.

The student goes out from the School, having had set before him as high a standard as any profession in the world can lay claim to, and he carries with him the measure of enthusiasm that is usually the portion of the untried.

Let him not forget the former, and let him hus-

band the latter, for there will be days of commonplace, of drudgery, of discouragement, and even of disgust, when he will have to draw on it for spirit to carry him through.

Every cause and every institution has its misrepresentatives. George Eliot says somewhere, in substance, that even the omnipotence of the Creator is limited by the material of which the creature is made. The Library School examinations are tests of educational fitness only, though personal faults that are salient while at the School are dealt with by counsel and admonition, but the material cannot be made over, and some go out in regard to whose success the instructors feel only hopeful. The School should not be judged by this minority, the same fairness should be used toward it that is exhibited in favor of larger institutions whose usefulness is not questioned because some useless people scrape their way through them.

The School is not perfect, it is far from perfection, but it is moving in that direction with all the speed its financial and other limitations allow. At any rate, it is the best school the profession has, and I venture to affirm that if it were to come to an end it has already made itself sufficiently felt to be sadly missed.

As one of its students, I may be thought biased in its favor; but who should speak well of it, if not those who have realized its benefits?

FRENCH NAMES.

BY J. PARKER, PEABODY INSTITUTE, BALTIMORE.

In his "Being a Librarian" (November LIBRARY JOURNAL) Mr. Horace Kephart asks a question which every cataloguer who has had much to do with French literature has asked himself many a time, and without once getting a satisfactory reply, "Did these Frenchmen themselves know their own names?" and he might have continued, Did they care if they ever had any names? Doubtless these Frenchmen are christened, doubtless they receive names, and usually a goodly number of them, as witness the Comte de Caylus, who was called Anne Claude Philippe de Tubières de Grimoard de Pestels de Lévi, Comte de Caylus, but it seems to be a matter of perfect indifference to them what becomes of these names so dear to the heart of a cataloguer. Whether they will use any or all of them, whether they will discard the surname and use the Christian name as a surname, or whether they will prefix some word or other name to their own and make a new name altogether, as did Marc Girardin and René Taillandier, who, probably with the idea of forestalling posterity, prefixed Saint to

their Christian names and blossomed out as Saint-Marc Girardin and Saint-René Taillandier — whether these Frenchmen will do all of these things or none of them, is only a matter of taste.

I have often thought that a good recipe for making a French name would be as follows:

Take a French infant — whether male or female makes very little difference, as the name is not always indicative of the sex, for the first name of the great Lafayette was Marie; then pick out the name of a Saint, the names of two or three of the Apostles and of two or three sponsors, male and female; and then when the request is made to name the child, shake these names together and let them arrange themselves according to their own sweet will. When the child arrives at years of discretion he can select which of these he will use, and the others can remain in a state of "innocuous desuetude" unless he should happen to write a book, and then the cataloguer will get on his track and bring forth to his astonished gaze more names than he ever suspected himself of possessing.

LIBRARIES V.S. LIBRARY.

R. B. Foote, in the *Young Men's Era*, Jan. 1, 1891.

I BEG to take some exceptions to the article on "Library vs. Libraries," which appeared in these columns a few weeks ago. The question is discussed from the point of view of a metropolitan organization, or an organization with a central association and branches.

Mr. Berry's idea, in brief, is, to have a library at the central association, and to supply all the branches from this storehouse; in addition to this, at each branch he would have a small reference library. He argues that by this method there would be one large collection of books, instead of half a dozen small, detached libraries; that the administration and the cataloguing would be more thorough at the central office than it could be at the various branches.

Where metropolitan organizations exist, conditions, of course, must vary with the locality. Brooklyn and New York, for instance, differ widely from each other—and may require difference of treatment, in library matters, as to details, but the general, governing principles must be much the same.

The association library, we will suppose, is made up of a circulating and reference department. We will consider them separately.

Mr. Berry assumes that there would be a great gain by centralizing six branch libraries in one, provided there was no "unnecessary duplication," and an efficient administration. Now if six branches are to draw from one collection instead of six, there must of necessity be large duplications. Of popular works there may be required nearly as many duplicates as if books were distributed to different branch libraries. There might be a German branch or a French branch, where books in the French and German languages would predominate if there were branch libraries, but if there was a central library it would be necessary in such a case to have the central library supplied with books in these languages. Then there are special localities that would need an adaptation of this centralizing scheme to their case, so the saving in current expenditures would not be as large as at first might seem. There would, no doubt, be a saving in cataloguing, by having all the work done at one place under the supervision of one cataloguer. Duplicate cards of the central library, or so much of it as would be utilized, must be at all the branches in this centralizing system; the economy, therefore, cannot be so great here either. We appreciate the advantage of a good catalogue and of a good librarian at the head of each branch. The obtaining of such is a matter very much of dollars and cents, and here comes in the difficulty. As our associations are at present constituted, we are not able to procure the most efficient service. The work of the association is rapidly extending, and the library must soon be a far larger factor than it is. A system, or chain of branch circulating libraries, would be encouraged by the branch members, and a more efficient administration would be a matter of development.

The most objectionable feature of the central library would be its inaccessibility. The appli-

cant for a book must go first to the branch and leave an order, and call again for his book. Such a system would certainly deter many from using the library or largely limit the use of it. An attendant must give a portion of his time to the work of receiving orders and distributing books. If the library is to take its place beside other departments of our work, it should be properly supported. A librarian with a library around him, the books of which he has catalogued, and the contents of which he is somewhat familiar with, are important factors to the readers. They can consult him, he can advise them. It is not a mere automaton service.

With libraries at the branches, the library becomes an integral part of the work of the branch. There are classes there, a literary society, a gymnasium, the Bible-classes. These all should be in close contact with the library, and the librarian may make his influence felt in these various departments of work. The books can be seen and are realities. Again, the branch could adapt itself to its surroundings and wants, on account of its more intimate knowledge of the district, better than the central library possibly could.

Mr. Berry must be misinformed in reference to the Boston Public Library, for by their last report they state that the central library has 380,892 volumes; then they enumerate their branches, ten in number, ranging from 1,400 volumes to 26,900. The central library, of course, is the great source of supply, still the branches are of no inconsiderable size, all but two having upwards of 10,000 volumes.

As to the reference department: as has been said, each branch should have a reference library; that is, it should have the most needed books, as dictionaries, cyclopædias, and works of everyday reference. At the central building there might be a circulating library for the locality which it occupies, and it will undoubtedly be the largest of all, but this would depend upon the form of the metropolitan organization. Apart from this, there should be a general reference library for the whole membership and for the use of all respectable people, whether members or not. Here should be built up not a mere collection of the most popular reference-books, but books of value in all the branches of useful knowledge that attract young men; works not accessible to the ordinary reader, books that will be helpful on account of their comprehensive and thorough treatment of subjects. Such a library would be likely to attract gifts. It would bring to it the more studious and the more enterprising members. No one branch could expect to take the place of this. It would be resorted to by those who had a definite purpose and who would not be readily deterred by distance. For the investigation of any special subject, the members of the different branches would resort to this centre.

The two strongest objections to this plan are lack of means and trained men. The latter will, we believe, be provided in the not far distant future. The training which secretaries and assistant secretaries are now receiving must soon include instruction in library work, as it does now in gymnastics, so that a secretary or an assistant

secretary may be procured who can take intelligent care of a library. Our gymnasiums do not seem to suffer for lack of support. The day is not far off, too, it is to be hoped, when our library will be on a basis that will command attention, and where support will not be withheld.

PERNICIOUS LITERATURE.

BY A. E. WINSHIP.

From the Boston Advertiser.

ONE of the healthy signs of the times is the effort to improve the reading habits of children and youth. We are told that good books stand upon the shelves of public and circulating libraries untouched except for the periodical dusting while the cheapest of cheap books are literally read all to pieces. Personally I edged my way through an elevated railway train one morning last week to see what the multitude read. Everybody was reading, those standing as well as those sitting, and in book or paper scarcely one was reading a thing that could be of any moral, intellectual, or financial benefit.

But the statement of such facts does not reform the reading habits. The public library, the day schools, the platform, and the press must combine to tone up the reading taste and habits of the people. The Sunday-school should bear its part, and a large part it should be in such reform. What are the facts? We have kept silence upon the subject out of regard for the benevolent features of the societies that publish Sunday-school library books, and from personal appreciation of the men directing their publishing interests, content with the vain endeavor to keep the children of our home from reading them. But there are times when silence is a crime, and whatever the personal sacrifice, some one must make it.

When it is suggested that Sunday-school library books are dangerous we are told that all this has changed; that brainy men are placed in charge of these interests now; that Sunday-school societies realize their responsibility; that manuscripts are carefully read; that faithful, conscientious, able reading committees pass judgment upon every book; that the religious press reviews such books with impartiality and discrimination; that to make assurance doubly sure a conscientious lookout committee selects and publishes an approved list from which may be chosen, by a busy man who does not care to read children's books, a safe and attractive library. Upon this oft-repeated assurance we have rested so far as other people's children were concerned.

But we have had an experience. Unpleasant as are personalities they are essential to the setting. I had lectured four times last week upon some remedies for the faulty reading habits of the day, hence was keenly alive to the situation. My little 8-year-old daughter sat by me in church with a Sunday-school book in hand. Between the sermon and the communion season she stole a look into its pages. I looked over to see what the little girl was reading. Of the paragraph I will speak later. It was "Round Top and Square Top," written by a woman, and was written

especially for Sunday-school children. It was published by a Sunday-school society whose sole business is to furnish choice and winnowed literature for children; it was issued within three years; it is announced in the special list of "Approved books for Sunday-school libraries," prepared by the society's "reading committee and library clerks, experts in this line," who "know the whole field of Sunday-school literature," who "never send out an unworthy book if the matter is left in our hands."

This book, "Round Top and Square Top," is in this "we never send out an unworthy book" list, and to make an unsuspecting committee all the more confident they print the review of the *Congregationalist*, which says: "It is a rollicking sort of a narrative for the children, not without its sober passages, and even in its spiritual teachings breezy and hearty to the last. The younger children can understand almost everything in it, and the older ones will relish it."

This was the paragraph my little girl was reading—that I read in preparation for the communion season: "Teddy came home with his trap under his arm an' a craythur in his trap to make us a foiner male, sorr—an' whin the door an' winders war shut fast so the craythur could no rin away, he opened the trap, when out came a thing—the deevil Oi think it was sorr—es big—es, an' black an' white, an' a bush of a tail on his back, an' whew! whew! an' sooch a fog! and sooch a rain-loike! all over Teddy's face an' head an' clothes, an' in his very eyes, sorr, an' over all of us, all at onct, an' all together afore the doors could be opened—an' sooch a schmell—sooch a schmell niver was schmelled!—the loike of it never was known, sorr, ixcept in the place the craythur come from, bad loock to him. And now we can no fly in the air, or creep on the ground, an' whatever we'll do the blisssed Vargin only knows."

Is it any wonder it is styled "breezy"? and certainly "the younger children can understand everything in it," and it is certainly "not without its sober passages" but "relish" was hardly a discriminating word to use. There is little occasion for moralizing. There is scarcely a page without such passages as these chosen at random "flopped her over like a flap-jack, quicker'n a wink." "An' moind, now, ye are to no touch the raft at all, at all." "Oi'm kilt, Oi'm kilt, entirely so Oi am. Oh! me Patsey; oh! me Mike; its kilt we are!"

One need not charge that all Sunday-school library books are of this character; it is enough that one such book can be issued in the name of Christian benevolence, that one such manuscript can pass "our reading committee and library clerks who are experts in this line, who know the whole field of Sunday-school literature," and give the fullest assurance that "we never send out an unworthy book;" that one such a book can be unqualifiedly indorsed by a paper of such literary discrimination as the *Congregationalist*.

The responsibility of providing choice, chaste, reverent, not to say decent, reading for children should not be trifled with. Where is there an Anthony Comstock for the Sunday-school library?

State Library Associations.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

THE second meeting was held at the Boston Medical Library, Jan. 13, 1891. About 75 persons were present. (The Club now has 111 members.)

It was called to order at 10:30 by the President, who said among other things:

"We are here this morning largely from selfish motives (tho it is a justifiable selfishness because it is working towards an altruistic end). Every librarian who is worth anything wishes to have his library the best in the country. And when I say his, I mean his or her. He wants to have his building the best, his rules the best, his routine the best and carried out in the best way, his books the best selected, his readers the best helped, his library's turnover the greatest and its percentage of fiction the least. In his management he desires to have no disorder, no discomfort, no disturbance, no dissatisfaction, no delays. He wants his public to find an answer whenever they come with a question, to find an interesting book when they come for amusement, and to come progressively less and less for amusement and more and more for knowledge; he hopes that some of his congregation may now and then get something even better than knowledge — wisdom, inspiration, and the learning that teaches to look up and not down and 'to lend a hand.'

"But we cannot have all that we want. In the first place, we have not the money, and without money we can seldom get the *best* of anything material. In the second place, we have not always our own way, to use what money we have so as to produce the greatest result. These causes are not easily removed; but there is a third cause that is removable — namely, that our own way is not always the best, that even if we have money and liberty we do not always know how to use them to the best advantage. Now we are aware of this defect; and we come here to rid ourselves of it, to find out how to make our library's little money and our own limited skill go as far as possible. Every person here may have had some experience which the others have not had, may have thought out some contrivance which has not occurred to the rest. If we throw all of these into the common lot we can each pick out from the heap what we need, and yet we all shall still have just what we had before — except our deficiencies. This is to be our work in the questions and answers, and in the discussions.

"We must co-operate. As in the great world, each must be ready to contribute something or else there will be little for all to get. You may say, as I have heard some say, that you have nothing worth offering. Do not think so. Some mere trifle of a device that is a matter of course to you may dispel the perplexity of your neighbor. Besides, even when there is little knowledge or experience, there may be one gift that you can make — one most precious gift — enthusiasm. It is astonishing how easy it is for the enthusiastic person to communicate enthusiasm to those who do not wilfully reject it, and how much more he has when he has given it to another. This will be the object of our recess for social intercourse. There you will make new acquaintances and renew old ones; there you will find how heartily your friends are interested in their work, you will see and feel and be moved by that esprit de corps in which librarians certainly do not lag behind any body of men. Since our last meeting a writer who has had opportunities of observing, since he is a trustee of a library, in vindicating our profession against the slurs of one of the Boston papers has said: 'The typical librarian of our generation is a more active, constant, unselfish, conscientious, enthusiastic worker than his contemporaries of any profession, the clergy not excepted. He thinks, talks, acts, dreams, lives library work. He gives to the public — from pure public spirit and love of his calling — double and treble the work he is paid for.' This is a true picture of the library spirit. But no mortal's enthusiasm can always be at the boiling point. There are moments and seasons of discouragement, and in a sedentary indoor tribe the body does not always support the spirit. It is good then to come together and let the overflow of some supply the lack of others."

On Mr. Fletcher's motion it was voted that librarians from outside of the State who were present be invited to sit with the Club and hear the discussions. The following question was then discussed: What is the best order of work in adding books to the library? Opened by Mr. Green, followed by Mrs. Hayward, Miss Thurston, and Messrs. Stone, Houghton, Jones, and Lane. Several orders of work were submitted, with incidental consideration of the choice of books, and how far collation is desirable.

A recess for social intercourse followed.

Miss E. P. Thurston, of the Newton Free Library, introduced the subject, "How can the character of the reading be improved?" She said: "I remember once listening to a discourse

from the pulpit in which we hearers were all led to think how much we owe in the accomplishment of our aims and in our successes generally to the failures, the mistakes, the sins of our fellow-men; and as I walked home I was impressed with a realization of the selfishness, the utter selfishness, of good people, and I saw that they were devoid of a genuine altruistic love, inasmuch as they were willing to deprive their friends of the advantage to be gained from their errors and omissions. I think it was the influence of that sermon which prevented me from refusing when, a few weeks ago, our President asked me to open this discussion; and this excuses me for being here, but it does not excuse the President. I told him it would be much wiser to ask some one who had made direct personal effort and had some tangible results to show; but he paid no heed to my advice, and proceeded to print the little program, evidently thinking my shortcomings ought to be made to serve your interests; so I must make the best of it, and what is worse, you must make the best of it.

"It was suggested that I should tell what has been attempted at Newton for improving the character of the reading; and as I have reflected upon the matter, I find our efforts have been of an indirect rather than a direct nature, and since giving the subject more thought within the last few days, I think that perhaps indirect methods are more effective than direct ones; as, for instance, if I should approach a reader and say, 'Do not read that book, it would be a waste of time; here is one that is worth reading, take this instead,' when the chances are that the victim has come in with the cry of our poet:

'Give us novels, oh, novels, oh, novels!'

and that the next time a book is wanted he or she will try to steal in without being discovered and get what he wishes, while I shall have lost by my over-zeal any future opportunity with that reader.

"I will mention four or five different ways in which our reading has been or might be influenced, the first of which in natural order would be through a careful selection of books for the library. Of course in choosing the books the character of the community must be taken into account. If the little newsboys and bootblacks of Boston are to be readers, one class of books will be necessary, while quite a different class must be provided if an educated reading public is to call for them. I have been at the head of the library for about three years only, but I have tried to follow in the footsteps of my predecessor, Miss

James, who was librarian for seventeen years and who made it her endeavor to choose books of good character and of an elevating tendency. It is always a gratification to find it advisable to duplicate books of the solid classes, as good works of history, biography, natural science, etc. We agree at Newton with the old divine of the name of Newton, who said, 'Here is a man trying to fill a measure with chaff: now if I fill it with wheat first, it is better than to fight him.'

"A little girl recently asked me if I would help her, for she could not find the book she wanted in the catalogue. When asked what she was trying to find, she named a trivial work of fiction. I told her she did not find that book because it was not in the library, and began to consider what I could give her as a substitute, when she said in the most contented, cheerful manner, 'If I can't have that story, can I have a life of Whittier?' Of course I do not object to fiction; for many reasons I believe in good fiction. I think it is one function of a public library to furnish relaxation and rest to the proverbially over-taxed American brain, and often man, woman, or child is benefited by having the mind diverted into new channels and is perhaps saved from a visit to the Nervine Home. One of our most intellectual readers asked the other day if I could get him 'Ned in the Block-House.' I inquired if he liked to have his son, a boy of fourteen, read Ellis' books, and he said, 'I am thankful to have him read anything; he does not care for reading, and if I can find a book he will take, and thus get him into the way of reading, he will want something of a more improving nature very soon.'

"A second way of guiding the reading is through the notes inserted in our lists of new books. Each week we have a half column in two of our local papers, and we often hear from these annotated lists. If a book can make its way by its title alone, we allow it to do so, but if we wish to call it especially to the notice of our readers, we try to put in an attractive description of its merits.

"Third, we always try to keep one eye open and one ear listening. If a boy calls for 'Blue Jackets of '61,' we suggest that, as it is not in, perhaps he would like 'Sailor Boys of '61;' or we offer the 'Boy Travellers in Great Britain,' if the 'Zigzag Journeys in the British Isles' is not forthcoming. I overheard one small boy say he was in such luck, he had got Hopkins' 'Experimental Science' after trying to get it for more than a month; whereupon we purchased a second copy, and have thus been able to make

some other little fellow happy. We have boys interested in birds, so we tell them when we buy a new book on ornithology; and of course every boy in Newton wants every new book on electricity. If we can, we learn the next subject of debate of the High School Debating Club, and one club of ladies and gentlemen always sends us in the autumn its printed program for the winter's work, so we prepare beforehand for meeting its wants. One day a young man asked if he might use the library: his home was not in Newton, but he was at work on the new church, and meantime was boarding in the neighborhood. I thought with a mental flourish that here most likely was a chance for me to guide a struggling mind, but as the youth thought he could find from the catalogue what he wanted, I waited to see the result. The first number on his card when I took it called for Kant's 'Prolegomena and Metaphysical Foundations of Natural Science.' I plainly saw there was some mistake, so looked for the next, which proved to be Maudsley's 'Body and Will: an Essay Concerning Will in Its Metaphysical, Physiological and Pathological Aspects.' I feared the poor young man beginning with this would be so discouraged he would never come a second time, but as the third was 'Principles of Psychology,' Herbert Spencer's two thick volumes, and the fourth, Ribot's 'German Psychology of To-day, the Empirical School,' I concluded not to meddle with that youth's reading, as he evidently knew what he wanted better than I did. I simply watched his face, and saw him march off as happy as a king with Kant's 'Prolegomena' under his arm.

"Our fourth method, and the one from which we have seen the most decided results, is through our connection with the schools. We allow each teacher 10 or 15 books on history, geography, natural science, constitutional history, etc., and then immediately we find the children coming for the same books, and the parents asking for what their children have seen at school. During the year 1890 we sent more books to the schools than in any former year, and had the smallest per cent. of fiction we ever had, and during the months when the teachers call for most books our fiction per cent. always keeps lowest.

"The fifth way in which we expect to influence the reading is by means of Sargent's 'Reading for the Young.' We knew we could buy 100 copies at 50 cents apiece, which would have been satisfactory if we had not been offered the same in paper covers for 25 cents. We tried to make a compromise and the Library Bureau has fur-

nished us 100 copies in heavy board covers at 38 cents a copy, which is very little more than 25 cents and very much less than 50! After we have put in our call numbers we shall send one to each of our agencies, one to every school, use it at the Library and put it in circulation, confident of its influence for good.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I have left blanks for the sixth, seventh, and eighth methods, to be filled out from the suggestions of those who are to follow me in this discussion."

Miss Jenkins, of Jamaica Plain branch B, P. L., spoke of personal influence. She tries to induce children to read in library-rooms, and places desirable books on a shelf open to readers.

Miss Hayward, of Cambridge P. L., puts duplicates of *St. Nicholas*, *Wide Awake*, etc., in the reading-room; and encourages taking the same books from circulating department.

Mr. Fletcher, when at Lawrence P. L., found that Mrs. Oliphant and Mrs. Craik were acceptable in place of Southworth, etc. Thinks it well to offer bait, but would not duplicate poor fiction too much.

Mr. Green, of Worcester, has single copies of Alger, Optic, etc., but does not duplicate them.

Rev. E. E. Hale then gave an interesting talk on "A public library a necessity in every town," giving many instances from personal knowledge where good libraries had been started with small means. He advocated buying books that will be read, rather than those "that no gentleman's library should be without," and allowing the books to be used very freely.

Voted to leave the time and place of the next meeting to the Executive Committee.

Adjourned at 1:30.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting was held at the office of the State Librarian Jan. 15. There was a large attendance of the incorporators and others, and a good deal of interest was manifested. A long list of new members was voted in. The meeting was called to order by the temporary president, Hon. G. C. Gilmore, of Manchester. After some discussion the report of the committee on constitution was adopted. A committee of three was appointed by the Chair to report a list of permanent officers. The several gentlemen nominated were elected: President, Hon. N. P. Hunt; Vice-Presidents, Rockingham County, Col. E. Gilman; Stafford, John Kivel, of Dover; Belknap, E. P. Jewell, of Laconia; Carroll, John B. Nash, of Conway; Hillsborough, William W.

Bailey, of Nashua; Merrimack, Col. J. E. Pecker, of Concord; Cheshire, Col. F. C. Faulkner, of Keene; Sullivan, A. W. Parmelee, of Newport; Grafton, Cyrus Sargent, of Plymouth; Coos, Col. L. W. Drew, of Colebrook; Corresponding Secretary, Hon. A. S. Batchellor, of Littleton; Recording Secretary, A. R. Kimball, of Concord, who is also the clerk of the corporation; Librarian and Treasurer, D. F. Seacomb; Executive Committee, Hon. N. P. Hunt, Col. E. H. Gilman, Col. S. M. Richards, of Newport, Prof. Marvin D. Bisbee, of Dartmouth College; committee to see what legislation is necessary and can be obtained, Hon. J. J. Bell, of Exeter, Hon. A. S. Batchellor and Miron W. Hazeltine, of Concord. The meeting then adjourned for two weeks. A. R. K.

CONSTITUTION AS AMENDED AND PASSED OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

NAME.

Article 1. This organization shall be known as the New Hampshire Library Association.

OBJECT.

Article 2. It shall be the purpose of the Association to promote the usefulness of the New Hampshire libraries.

MEMBERSHIP.

Article 3. Any person interested in the objects of the Association shall be eligible to membership. Election to membership may be made at any regular meeting in such manner as the majority present may direct. Members shall subscribe to the Constitution and By-Laws and pay an admission fee of one dollar. Equal assessments not exceeding one dollar per year on each member may be made by vote of the Association at any meeting.

OFFICERS.

Article 4. The officers of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting, unless otherwise directed by a two-thirds vote of the members present, and shall be a president, ten vice-presidents, one being a resident of each county, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a librarian, a treasurer, and an executive committee of five members.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Article 5. The duties of the officers shall be in general those that usually pertain to the offices named and particularly such as are defined in the following sections:

Section 1, Presiding Officer. — The President shall attend and preside at the meetings of the Association, and in his absence, this duty shall devolve upon the senior Vice-President.

Section 2, Corresponding Secretary. — It shall be the duty of this officer to attend to the relations between this Association and others of a similar nature; to have charge of the exchange of the printed proceedings for those of other organizations, and to transfer the results of his correspondence and exchanges to the librarian.

Section 3, Recording Secretary. — This officer shall be clerk of the corporation, make and keep

the current records of the Association, and issue the notices of meetings.

Section 4, Treasurer. — This officer shall collect the dues and assessments belonging to the Association; receive any funds that may be donated, and hold the same subject to the order of the Executive Committee, keeping a just account of all his transactions.

Section 5, Librarian. — This officer shall be custodian of the books, pamphlets, and archives of the Association; shall hold the records and correspondence that may be committed to him, and shall keep them for the use and inspection of members at some convenient place which shall be approved by the Executive Committee.

Section 6, Executive Committee. — This committee shall be the executive of the Association, having charge of all arrangements for meetings, designation of officers for special occasions and purposes, appointment of such delegates to represent the Association in national or general associations and for attendance upon other occasions as they may deem necessary, and of all other affairs of the Association not otherwise provided for the constitution and by-laws, or by vote of the Association, not inconsistent with this instrument.

MEETINGS.

Article 6. The annual meeting shall be holden hereafter on the last Wednesday of January, at such time and place as the Executive Committee may designate, notice of which shall be given upon their order by the Recording Secretary by circulars seasonably forwarded by mail or given in hand to each active member. Special meetings may be called and holden in like manner.

AMENDMENTS AND BY-LAWS.

Article 7. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting.

By-Laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution may be adopted at any meeting regularly called.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At the last annual meeting of the American Library Association held at Fabyan's, New Hampshire, September 9 to 13, 1890, the importance of State Associations of librarians and others interested in the formation and management of libraries was discussed and emphasized, and the great benefits to be derived from such organizations were clearly shown.

The librarians present at the Conference from this State, appreciating fully the advantage of co-operation in library work therefore propose to form a Pennsylvania State Library Association for the following purposes:

1st. To bring together, at least once a year, the officers of the various libraries in the State to discuss the best methods of administration with regard to the libraries and the public.

2d. To stimulate library interests in the State

by means of addresses, newspaper articles, printed matter, and especially by the meetings of the Association in different parts of the State.

3d. To secure the enactment of State laws for the formation and better protection of libraries.

4th. To obtain a systematic distribution of State documents, an interchange of duplicates between libraries, and also a system of inter-library loans.

5th. To bring the State of Pennsylvania into line with the northeastern States as regards the number and efficiency of the public libraries within her borders, and to place her in the front ranks in educational interests.

There are about 300 libraries of various kinds in Pennsylvania, and the advantages of a local association are obvious.

It will be a comparatively easy and inexpensive matter to bring together a good representation of librarians, and others interested, to our meetings, and the unflinching quickening and enthusiasm which such meetings always create will react upon our libraries with great power. In union there is life and strength, and in the union of our library interests we can advance them incalculably, and also create a life and influence which will stimulate the cause of education throughout the State.

If you are at all interested in the formation of such an association we would like to hear from you. If you have had experience in library work, we want the benefit of your experience for ourselves and others. If you are a novice in the work, you will, doubtless, be benefited by the experience of others. In either case we will need your interest and enthusiasm to make our organization a success.

Please let us know whether you will join us, and also whether you have any preference for a place of meeting. Yours truly,

J: EDMANDS,

Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. P. JAMES,

Osterhout Free Library, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

T: L. MONTGOMERY,

Wagner Free Institute of Science, Phila.

New York Library Club.

A REGULAR meeting was held Jan. 8 at the Union Theological Seminary. In order to take advantage of the daylight the Club, at Mr. Gillett's suggestion, made the inspection of the library their first duty. The special collections, especially the unique collection in hymnology, ex-

cited much interest, and in the little bibliothecal museum an old chained Bible carried the thought of the members back to the era of the Reformation, as they admired its creamy paper, beautiful press-work, and exquisitely exact register.

President Baker called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m.

The Secretary reported the following persons as recommended for election to membership by the Executive Committee: Miss Mabel A. Farr, Miss Adelaide Underhill, Miss E. E. Burdick, Miss M. F. Weeks, Mrs. W. J. Terwilliger, Mr. Edward J. F. Werder, and Mr. Walter Twigg.

The resignation of Prof. H. Carrington Bolton had been received, pleading a pressure of other engagements. The total membership of the Club was 110; of whom 52 represented the library interests of New York; 19, Brooklyn; 15, Newark; 13 were in the immediate vicinity of New York, and 11 had removed to more distant scenes, but still maintained their connection with the Club.

The members recommended were elected.

Mr. Baker, as Chairman of the Manual Committee, reported as follows:

Circular letters asking for the information desired had been mailed to the 95 New York libraries and the 18 Brooklyn libraries named in the LIBRARY JOURNAL List of Jan., 1887. Also to 20 other New York, and 8 other Brooklyn libraries, and to 1 library in Yonkers. It had not been decided whether any New Jersey libraries should be included in the Manual, but if they were, the information would be collected by Mr. Hill. Circulars were also sent to 12 newspapers and literary journals, and notices of the enterprise had been observed in the *Times*, the *Critic*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, and *World*. Replies had been received from 30 libraries up to date. In the greater number the information asked had been given and in such form that the labor of editing would not be too great.

The co-operation of all the Club was requested in furnishing information in regard to libraries not named in the "Library List."

Mr. Poole. — Are many special collections reported?

Secretary. — Some have been reported which are not generally known. The Society for the Home Study of Holy Scripture and Church History, a society of the Episcopal Church, incorporated in 1889, is forming a special collection in church history; the Catholic Club reports nearly 9000 volumes of Catholic theology and history; the American Bible Society is rich in copies of

the Bible in many languages, in rare English Bibles, in missionary reports, and works illustrating the history of the diffusion of the Bible. The special libraries in law, medicine, and theology are probably known; the Grolier Club, the American Geographical Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and "The Players" report special collections. The Polytechnic Institute, of Brooklyn, records a recent gift of \$15,000 for reference-books.

Mr. Peoples.—Has it been decided to publish this material?

Mr. Baker.—The Committee was requested to collect the material. Some New York publisher may be willing to take hold of it, or a certain number of guaranteed subscriptions would provide against loss. The Club cannot assume any financial responsibility for its publication.

The Amendments to the Constitution were considered.

Mr. Poole.—In Section 6, as adopted at the last meeting, I move the omission of "at 2:30 p. m." and the adoption of the reading "at such time and place as the Executive Committee may appoint."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Cohen.—In Section 2, as it reads in the revision recommended by the Committee, I move the insertion of the words "and those interested in library work" after "librarians."

Mr. Berry.—That is unnecessary, as the next section states that all persons interested in library work are eligible to membership. I suggest "its members" in place of "librarians, etc."

Section 2 was adopted with Mr. Cohen's amendment.

Section 4 was adopted as printed (L. J. 16, p. 343) with the change, "In the absence of the President, a Vice-President shall perform the duties of the office."

Section 5 was adopted with the changed reading, "And to approve all bills before payment by the Treasurer."

Section 6 was adopted as amended by Mr. Poole as recorded above, when his motion was lost.

Section 7 was adopted: "Of one dollar" to follow the words "annual dues" instead of "meeting."

Section 8 was adopted as amended by Mr. Cohen, as follows: "All amendments to the Constitution shall be referred to the Executive Committee, which shall report thereon, and the same may be adopted by a three-fourths vote at a regular meeting."

Mr. Poole.—I move that the Club hold a special meeting in February.

Voted.

The President.—The Rev. Mr. Gillett has kindly consented to describe the administration of the Seminary Library and to relate its history.

Mr. Gillett.—The Seminary was started in 1836; the nucleus of the library in 1838, when a considerable number of books was imported from Germany. The volumes came from the Benedictine monastery of St. Mary, at Paderborn and composed the collection of *libri prohibiti* with some others, of which a certain Brother Leander had charge. An article has appeared in the *Evening Post*, by Professor Crane, of Cornell University, giving the history of this collection. Brother Leander, whose name was Van Ness, John Henry, or something like, carried off this collection in 1803, when the monastery property was sequestered; and when he ceased to be a professor at Marburg, the collection was sold. The books cost about 33½ cents a piece; many of them are of course immensely valuable; they comprise chiefly incunabula and titles in Romish and Reformed Theology; we have combined the two names of their former owner, and they are known as the "Leander Van Ness Collection." This nucleus grew by purchase, and more largely by gifts, additions having come from the libraries of Prof. Edward Robinson, D.D., David D. Field, D.D., Dr. John Marsh, Prof. Henry Boynton Smith, D.D., Dr. William Adams, Prof. E. H. Gillett, D.D., Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D., Dr. Hitchcock, and others. Gov. Morgan gave the building and a fund to maintain it. It is somewhat singular that in a theological library the only specially endowed departments are history and philosophy. The McAlpin collection of British history was endowed by Mr. David H. McAlpin, as was also the Gillett collection in American history, the donor being a very dear friend of my father's. Philosophy was endowed by the Alumni in honor of Prof. Smith.

The arrangements and classification of the library are inherited. The classification is according to Theological encyclopædia. There are four main divisions: Bible texts, Expositions, Systematic theology, and Practical and ecclesiastical theology, sacraments, missions, ethics, etc. Just where to put philosophy, I didn't know, so I put it in the middle, and the books are shelved up in that corner because it happens to be most convenient.

The catalogue is an author catalogue on cards with an alphabetical subject-index. The

cards are in Library Bureau cases, but are not held by wires.

A Member.—How do you train the men not to take out the cards?

Mr. Gillett.—Train them with a club. I looked at a man who took some out one day and I do not think he ever tried it again. Bibliographies I have arranged under that word, as a matter of practical convenience, as I am the only person who uses them. Students do not ask for them. They do not have access to the stacks, as we found some men had altogether too good taste in their selection. The books in the reference-room are directly accessible all the time. We are bound by the bondage of fixed location, and it is often a problem how to shelve the books. We were offered a collection in classical philosophy with other works, but the conditions of the gift were not acceptable, as the books were required to be kept together, and it was declined. The President and Faculty supported my view of the matter. The books were afterward given unconditionally.

The President.—It becomes an important question in many libraries, What shall be done with gifts that must be kept together?

Mr. Gillett.—I should not accept them.

Mr. Poole.—I move a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Gillett for his hospitality in entertaining the Club to-day, and for the account of the history and methods of the Library.

Voted.

The meeting then adjourned.

M. I. CRANDALL, *Secretary.*

Library School.

BALL, Miss Lucy, class of '91, succeeded H. J. Carr, October 8, 1890, as librarian of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library.

BONNELL, Miss Kate, class of '88, died September 7, 1890, at her home in San Francisco, Cal.

BURDICK, Miss Esther, class of '90, spent about two months in classifying and cataloging the Public Library in Orange, Mass.

CLARK, Miss Josephine Adelaide, class of '90, has been since August 1, 1890, assistant librarian of the Harvard University Herbarium Library, which is in charge of Dr. Sereno Watson.

COLE, G: Watson, class of '88, and formerly of the Newberry Library, has been made librarian of the Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library.

COLE, Mrs. G: Watson, honorary member of the class of '88, died in Chicago, Jan. 13, 1891. Mrs. Cole's death resulted from an attack of the grippe in Dec., 1889. She was taken sick again at the Fabian House meeting, and though she recovered, a cold caught just after Christmas resulted in pneumonia, of which she died on the very day on which she was to have left Chicago with her husband on his way to take charge of the Free Public Library in Jersey City. Always delicate from a child, she had suffered much more than usually falls to the lot of any one. Even in her best health she was rarely free from pain, though those with whom she came in contact would hardly have suspected that such was the case, so unselfish and cheerful did she appear.

FERNALD, Harriet Converse, class of '88, has been appointed librarian of the Maine State College of Agriculture, at Orono, and entered upon her duties December 1, 1890.

HARVEY, Miss E., class of 1890, has been since October 1, 1890, on the cataloging staff of the N. Y. State Library.

HOPSON — SPROGLE. Married, October 20, 1890, in Chicago, Ill., Miss Emma Katherine Hopson, of class of '88, and cataloger in the Newberry Library, to Mr. Howard Owen Sprogle, of Philadelphia.

MILLER — JENNINGS. Married, November 20, 1890, in La Fayette, Ind., Miss Eulora Miller, of the class of '88, and librarian of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, to Mr. Rufus Platt Jennings, of Chicago.

PALMER, Miss Henrietta Raymer, class of '89, is acting librarian of Bryn Mawr College for 1890-91, during the absence in Europe of the librarian, Miss Florence Peirce.

PLUMMER, Miss Mary Wright, class of '88, has succeeded Miss Eulora Miller, as librarian of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

TRASK, Mrs. Rhoda Jeanette, died at Topeka, Kansas, June 5, 1890. She was for fifteen years librarian of the Public Library of Lawrence, Kansas, and attended lectures in the Library School during the winter of 1888-89.

UNDERHILL, Miss Adelaide, class of '90, has joined the cataloging staff of Columbia College Library.

WEEKS, Miss Mary Frost, class of '90, has been engaged in cataloging since October 6, 1890, at the Union for Christian Work, Brooklyn.

Reviews.

REPORT of the State Librarian [Arthur R. Kimball] to the New Hampshire Legislature for the period beginning March 1, 1889, and ending October 1, 1890, being the twenty-first annual report of the librarian under the act approved July 3, 1866. Manchester, John B. Clarke, 1890. 211+2 p. O.

We wish we could always praise the reports of the State Librarians as much as we can this last report of Mr. Kimball. It is a specimen of what can be done for each State if the librarians would only unite in a systematic effort to each perform their part towards putting into print lists of the State publications and other facts of real value. In this volume we have a list of: I. "The New Hampshire official publications, 1889-1890." II. "A list of reports of departments, and other documental matter, as found in the appendices of legislative journals, and subsequently in the annual report from 1822 to 1889." III. "A list of New Hampshire regimental historians and histories" (by A. S. Batchellor, of Concord, N. H.). IV. "A check-list of New Hampshire laws from 1789 to 1889" (by T. L. Cole, of Washington, D. C.). V. "An author-list of New Hampshire, 1685-1829." In these five lists, therefore, we have practically an almost perfect list of the official and semi-official publications of the State, as well as considerable data bearing on the general literature thereof. A very fair idea of the amount of labor in their compilation may be gathered from the fact that these lists fill upwards of 80 pages. Each of these has also been printed as a pamphlet, so that they may be obtained in separate form, thus increasing their usefulness.

But what will prove of perhaps the greatest interest to the profession is the section giving "Statistics relating to public libraries of 300 volumes and upward in New Hampshire." This was based on the report of the Bureau of Education of 1886, but some 30 libraries are added, as well as other information, to that list, and the matter brought as far as possible down to date.

Though the volume is so valuable and welcome a one as to disarm criticism, we nevertheless would suggest two things: that Mr. Kimball put his name in the future on the title-page, and that when he does so he shall save his fellow-librarians from wondering if he was christened "Arthur R. Kimball," or whether the "R." means something to him that it does to no one else.

P. L. F.

LINDERFELT, K. A.; *Librarian of the P. L., and* Meinecke, Adolph, *Trustee of the Public Museum.* Reports on the proposed library and museum building for the city of Milwaukee, December, 1890. Milwaukee, Trustees of the Public Library and Public Museum, 1890. 67+1 p.+4 plans. O.

The most interesting event of the past month to librarians is this publication of plans for the new Public Library building in Milwaukee. Pub-

lication is not the right word, however, for the plans are only presented in this form for the consideration of the Board of Trustees.

The pamphlet opens with a joint report, reciting that Messrs. Linderfelt and Meinecke, under instructions from the Board of Trustees, spent the month of November in visiting library and museum buildings in 27 cities, East and West. Then follow separate reports, giving criticisms on the institutions visited, and recommendations as to the building to be erected in Milwaukee. An appendix presents a list of the illustrations of library and museum buildings to be found in the Milwaukee Public Library; and finally "Suggestions for Floor Plans" are given, with this pithy note by the two collaborators: "In order to avoid all misunderstanding as to where the responsibility for these plans belongs, we wish to emphasize the fact that they have been drawn by an architect entirely according to sketches furnished by us."

It is not necessary here to discuss the plans for a museum, nor indeed would it be wise to criticise too minutely the details of the library plans; for Mr. Linderfelt, in a characteristically modest letter which he has sent with copies of his report to brother librarians, says:

"I wish you to give me your candid opinion of the plans proposed. I give you full permission to express yourself just as strongly as you wish, without fear of hurting my feelings; in fact the more you pull them to pieces the better I shall be pleased."

As every report on library architecture, however—even if only a report of progress—is interesting and valuable in our era of evolution, it may be proper to comment on a few phases of this report and plan.

In the first place, it should be said that the form of the Milwaukee building is cramped by the shape of the lot, which is a parallelogram of about 200 x 300 feet, on the corner of two streets, with a slice 50 x 150 feet cut off the rear interior corner. The development of the library plan is further hampered by the location of the museum along two-thirds of the longer street front, thus leaving for the library a lot shaped somewhat like a thick inverted T, with a front of 200 feet, and a rear of less than 100.

The library planned for this lot occupies three sides of a square—two sides on the streets—the other kept 20 feet away from the adjoining lot to afford light for the necessary windows. Around these sides are arranged, on the first and second floors, the administrative, storage and reading rooms, and on the third and fourth floors a lecture-room and rooms for art, musical, pedagogic, and local collections. All these stories are of moderate height. The book-room and delivery are provided for in a separate building, placed diagonally across the space between the wings. This novel arrangement is apparently intended to insure more light through the triangular areas thus left between the buildings, than could be derived from long and narrow rectangular areas of the same cubic capacity. If the book-room were parallel with the wings. As the corner of the museum would interfere with a parallel book-room, unless it were made very narrow, this diagonal location also provides for a wider stack,

bringing the books nearer the delivery than would otherwise be possible.

But will such triangular areas, after all, admit sufficient light to the stack? Would it be possible to extend this building backward, if the library grew very large, in any satisfactory way? Will the effect from the interior, and from the windows of the museum of the library and the museum, be agreeable? Such questions naturally arise; and while this arrangement may prove to be as convenient as it is novel, it does not strike the observer favorably at first sight, and must rank as a make-shift rather than a precedent.

Of the arrangement of the rooms for administration and for the public, it may be said that it shows careful thought, ingenuity and common sense. It might perhaps be wished that more provision had been made for rooms for special libraries and special study, after Dr. Poole's general plan; but unless the lecture-room were reduced in size, there appears to be hardly any space which could be devoted to them, without abridging equally desirable accommodations in other directions.

In the "Report" there are twenty requirements specified for the building which are worth study and preservation, as they embody very many of the best modern ideas. The "Notes on Library Buildings" are also worth filing, although they are somewhat unequal in length and value.

But, after all, the greatest significance of this pamphlet is as an example of the proper evolution of a large library building. In the first place, there is a thoughtful and competent librarian, with his mind thoroughly open to ideas. His trustees have the good sense to send him on a tour of examination among the best libraries. The result of this research, and of his experience in library management, is next embodied in a printed report, accompanied by plans—not final, but experimental. Criticism is invited from other librarians of experience. From their suggestions, modifications or a new arrangement may possibly be thought wise. And then, after careful comparison of the united experience of many librarians has brought the interior plans to maturity, a skillful architect can be called in, to fit the parts more effectively or harmoniously together, and to devise an exterior which shall be worthy of a great civic library. It is too much to say that such a building will stand as a model to all future generations, for the science of library construction must continue to develop with the growth and usefulness of the library system, and the arrangement of this particular building, cramped as it is by the irregular shape of the lot, cannot be considered as a perfect model for other libraries not so hampered. But in most of its details the Milwaukee Public Library will certainly stand as an embodiment of the best experience and judgment of the librarians of today.

C. C. S.

CATALOGUE of the New York Southern Society "Garden Library" of Southern Americana. Compiled by John F. B. Lillard, librarian. New York. Published for the Society. MDCCLXXI. 143 pp. O.

This special library of Southern literature is a "happy thought" of this Society. One of the articles of the constitution required that "the Society shall, as soon as may be practicable, establish a library, which shall be confined, as far as possible, to those works which relate to the history and literature of the South, in order that it may portray the character and genius and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people." Acting upon this clause, a member began on his own account the collection of such books, and when it reached 1000 volumes he presented it to the Society, who very properly named it after the donor. With this gift, however, the interest of Mr. Garden does not cease, this being only "the first instalment of his gift," while the Society also intends to use "every effort . . . to carry out this object."

A catalog of the collection as it is at present has just been published by the Society, and now lies before us. "The arrangement . . . is triplicate" under title, author, and subject, but unlike the usual "dictionary" catalog these three systems are kept separate and distinct. Under the first two the titles are given with fulness, including imprint and date, but the third is only title-a-liner. It is well and accurately done, both in the preparation and printing, and though the volumes so far collected are only a beginning, this catalog is really as good a bibliography of general Southern literature and history as we have at present. The Southern literature is among the most difficult to collect, including as it does the very early publications in England, the excessively rare issues of the Southern colonial press, and the works produced before the Rebellion, which were so largely destroyed during that war. But a most satisfactory corner-stone has been laid, and if the purpose is pursued with the same spirit and diligence as heretofore, this Society will soon have a library which will be invaluable to all students and historians, and a source of much pride to its members.

P. L. F.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

WOOD, F. C. The game of public library. Buffalo, P: Paul & Bro., [1890]. 8 p. Tl. With a folded chart, "43 large cards, called Book cards, and 48 small cards or slips, called Catalogue cards," the whole in a case, price 60 cts.

The book cards are in "6 sets of the best writers on Science, Art, History, Biography, Poetry, and Fiction, with titles of one or more of their most important writings, and a number of the most interesting items relating thereto. The catalogue cards contain each 3 or more questions, referring to its corresponding book card."

LOCAL.

Altoona, Pa. *Mechanics' L.* In September a year ago, through the courtesy of the Pa. R. R., 125 of the school-children in the grammar and high school grades of this district were given the right to use the library, the fees being paid

by the company. Those who had the matter in charge regarded the taking of the school-children into the library as an experiment, and it was with a good deal of interest that both the library management and the guardians of the interests of the school-children looked on this experiment. The results have been more than gratifying.

The basis on which the right to use the library was distributed among the scholars was: Scholarship as manifested by the annual examination, progress in knowledge and general deportment, as shown by careful consultation with the principals and teachers in direct charge of the pupils. During the year the 125 scholars drew 8579 books, making an average of 68 per person. The use of the different scholars varied greatly. One drew not less than 275 volumes, and 26 drew over 100 volumes, while 20 drew less than 20 volumes each.

The experiment has worked so well that after consultation between the library management and the school directors, and by the permission of the Pa. Railroad, it was decided to continue the experiment another year, but to extend the privilege to double that number, the annual fees for this privilege being as before paid by the company. It is interesting to note that of the 125 scholars who had the privilege of the library last year some 30 ceased to attend school for various causes during the present year, and that not less than 58 of the balance were awarded the privilege for the present year. Some of the scholars who had the use of the library last year graduated, and out of the total number who do not attend school this year 11 have since joined the library and become regular members, thus showing that the seed sown is to a certain extent at least bearing fruit in increased membership in the library, and of course continued advantages to those who avail themselves of it.

Arlington, Mass. Robbins' Memorial L. CABOT, EVERETT, & MEAD, *archts.* Robbins' Memorial L. View and plan. (*In Amer. architect*, Dec. 27, 1890.)

Size, 54 by 107 ft. Space for 80,000 vols.

Baltimore, Md. New Mercantile L. Will be open on Sundays on and after Jan. 25, from 3 to 10 p.m.

Bayonne, N. Y. A public library for working people of both sexes was opened Jan. 28 by Solon Humphreys in the presence of 400 people. The building cost the donors \$3000. It is a large one-story frame structure, containing two large rooms, besides a lecture-room which will seat 450 people, a stage, and two rooms adjoining. 2000 books are on hand. Newspapers, magazines, and games for amusement will be provided. The library building is a direct result of a lecture given here years ago by Mr. de Cordova. It netted \$400, and with years of interest a total of \$1200 was secured. Mr. Humphreys and others made up the balance.

Boston P. L. From a report presented by the

trustees to the Board of Aldermen, Jan. 26: "No material changes have been made in the main design of the building as laid before the City Council in 1888, except in the interests of economy. The chief changes are as follows: The court has been changed from its original design in granite to brick and marble, at an estimated saving of \$45,000; the height of the building has been reduced 9 feet, at an estimated saving of \$133,000; the plan of the special library floor has been changed, at an estimated saving of \$50,000; changes have been made in the design of the new Bates Hall, at an estimated saving of \$25,000; changes have been made in the vestibule, at an estimated saving of \$15,000; changes have been made in the roof, at an estimated saving of \$15,000; changes have been made in decorative work, and in the whole interior finish of the building that must result in a very large saving over the original plans, but the exact amount of which it is impossible to state with accuracy.

"All these changes have been made with the approval and by the advice of the architect; and it is believed that they will not take away from the convenience or beauty of the structure. Some changes have been made in the design of the Blagden Street elevation, which, it is believed, have not materially affected the cost of the building, but have greatly improved its appearance.

"The total cost of the building when completed will be \$2,218,865, including shelving, but no other furniture. Taking into consideration the magnitude and the nature of the work, this cost is not excessive.

"The old library on Boylston Street was built to accommodate 220,000 books, and afforded 6868 square feet of room for students and readers, making the cost for housing each book \$1.15. The building is built to contain 2,000,000 volumes, with 32,900 square feet of room for students and readers, making the cost for housing each book \$1.10."

Cincinnati P. L. Added 6641; total 163,142; home use 239,588; library use 174,374; use of periodicals and newspapers 471,403. "The electric lighting system has performed all that was promised for it, and the building is now thoroughly illumined with a clear, bright light, in every way satisfactory to those who constantly use the library. It has created a new and pleasanter atmosphere, and given a better temperature, a matter of vital importance to those employed in daily library duties. This latter improvement is very marked, and the attendants are now able to work with comfort in the upper alcoves, which in past times were rendered untenable, from the excessive heat caused by the constant use of numerous gas-lights. And last, but not least, there are some indications that the electric light will arrest that deterioration in the bindings which has constantly been going on, and greatly aid in the preservation of the books themselves. This will materially decrease the yearly amounts spent in rebinding and replacing books which have so long been subjected to this severe heat-test."

"Magnificent in its proportions and imposing in appearance, our Main Hall, by its great waste of space, its utter lack of modern facilities, and its many seriously objectionable features, approaches near to being a failure in many important ways. There are no elevators on the galleries, and the attendants must necessarily ascend and descend numerous flights of iron stairs a number of times each day and evening, in search of books and papers in the upper rooms, and delay almost necessarily occurring in getting the books, from the long distances to be traversed.

"In these practical days it is useless, in library architecture, to sacrifice convenience for display; and a grand but inconvenient hall, to delight the occasional visitor as a show place, is in every way a mistake. What is greatly needed is a roomy building with plenty of daylight, well ventilated, in a clean locality, and with all those improvements which are now being developed by an intelligence on the subject of library architecture in the newer libraries and those in process of erection. The Mercantile Library of St. Louis, and those of Buffalo and Minneapolis, would repay an inspection by this Board. That library building is of the greatest service which can so simplify the duties of the attendants that there will be no unnecessary delays, and is so arranged as to afford easy access to the books, and the greatest privacy and comfort to the students and readers who make a constant good use of it."

Colorado. Library of the Univ. of Boulder, Col. The library owes its foundation to the generosity of C. G. Buckingham, of Boulder, Col. Besides pamphlets, it contains 6920 volumes; 5270 volumes of well-selected general works; 1650 volumes of public documents. The books have been chosen with care.

The library is open every day, except Sunday, from 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., continuously. The students have direct access to the shelves, and the librarian (Mr. C. E. Lowrey, Ph.D.) is always present to assist in an intelligent use of the books. "Every effort is made to develop scholarly instincts and that broad culture which personal acquaintance with books alone can give."

It has been said by "a leading educator of our country" to be remarkably free from literary rubbish, and well supplied with standard volumes of reference. A card catalog is being made.

Denver (Col.) P. L. (1st rpt.) Visits in 11 months 50,000; issued in 150 days, 6000.

"The doors were quietly opened to the public, June 8 [1889]. Circulars were sent, mentioning the new enterprise and asking co-operation, to the editors of every journal published in Colorado, to 150 of the leading religious journals of the country of every denomination, to 125 educational periodicals, to a large number of newspapers of the leading cities, to many of the papers devoted to special trades and professions, and to the advocates of prominent reforms. Personal visits were made to every editor in Denver and to some of the leading clergymen of every relig-

ious denomination represented in the city. The response to the suggestions thus made was very gratifying. With few exceptions, the publishers and editors throughout Denver and the State placed the library at once on their free lists.

"To know how to use books, pamphlets, magazines — where to go, how much and how little to read, what is authority and what is not, where are the short-cuts to facts and arguments — this kind of knowledge is of the greatest value in these days. Children can hardly begin too soon to ramble about among books. They need guidance; but the guidance first and most needed is that which will take them up to and fairly into the wilderness of books. Once within, guides are not so hard to find. And as to the reference-books, again, it is astonishing how many pupils shy like skittish colts at the sight of an encyclopædia, even of a dictionary. The habit is easily overcome, perhaps most easily through the gentle allurements of a teacher's example.

"The object of a book is to be read — not ticketed and put in a case. A library, after all, is but a workshop, with books its tools. Wisdom, bound in half morocco and standing idly on a shelf, is wisdom no longer, but mere paper and ink, trash, and cumbers the ground. There's no value in a book save what the reader gets out of it. And so in choosing between the Scylla and Charybdis of library administration — fixity and laxity — it was decided to lean rather to the side of the latter. It was determined that the library and reading-rooms should be made, first of all, inviting and homelike; that they should be used; and that rules and regulations should be dispensed with as far as possible. The result has justified this plan. Perhaps no library in the country is so little 'governed.' Few books have been stolen, few papers have been clipped in the reading-rooms, though all three of them are out of sight of librarian or assistants; and liberty has here, at least, verily proved herself the mother of order.

"The library is open daily, including Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. During this first year it was closed one day only — July 4. Books are lent at any time to residents of Denver, when properly identified and accredited, and to children and strangers on guarantee by resident property owners. On the use of the reading-rooms and reference-books there are no restrictions."

Jersey City (N. J.) F. L. The following is the text of the decision just rendered by the court:

"By the statement of facts agreed on by counsel, and in which the rule was brought to hearing, it appears that the provisions of the act to authorize the establishment of free public libraries in the cities of this State, passed April 1, 1884, as modified by a supplement approved April 2, 1888, and a further supplement approved March 19, 1889, have been adopted by the votes of a large majority of the electors of Jersey City voting at an election held April 9, 1889. Relators thereafter organized, pursuant to the provisions of those acts. By section 3 of the said act of 1884 it is provided that if a majority of voters favor the adoption of the act, it shall become the duty of the appropriate board of the city to appro-

appropriate and raise by tax, in the manner city taxes are assessed, levied, and collected, a sum equal to one-third of a mill on every dollar of assessable property, which sum is to be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library. In Jersey City the Board of Finance is charged with the duty of appropriating and raising by taxation all moneys to be thus appropriated and raised. One-third of a mill on all the assessable property in said city for the year following the election amounted to \$25,553.15. That board did not appropriate that sum, but did appropriate and raise \$10,000. In taking this action I think it is obvious that the Board of Finance was derelict in duty. The act of the Legislature, sovereign over the matter of taxation, was express and mandatory, in requiring this tax to be appropriated and raised. It left nothing to the judgment or discretion of the local authority. A failure to obey its mandate was a malfeasance, and a writ of mandamus may well issue to require the performance of the unperformed and neglected duty. The only question then is whether a writ issued in the terms of this rule and requiring the Board of Finance to forthwith appropriate and raise the said amount by tax can now be performed. This board is required by the charter of Jersey City annually, in the month of July, to fix the amount to be raised by taxes, and the amounts so fixed are to be the appropriation and limit of the expenditures for the purposes of the act. It is conceded that there is no provision of law authorizing a special appropriation, or providing the machinery for levying and collecting any tax, except that included in the annual tax budget determined on in the month of July. It was suggested that this board has power to borrow money and should be required to exercise it for the purpose of paying relators. This power is said to have been conferred by the 'act concerning the payment of judgments against any city,' approved March 8, 1877. But the writ asked for is not appropriated to the enforcement of a duty under that act, and the claim of relators is neither a judgment nor in the nature of a judgment. The result is that the Board of Finance have no power now to obey the writ asked for, and therefore a peremptory writ may not now be issued. But an alternative writ may now issue, whereon a peremptory mandamus may eventually be obtained. And the court will preserve the right of relators to relief, by extending the time of the return of such writ so as to cover the period when, under the law, the appropriation and raising of the tax may be ordered."

Jersey City (N. J.) F. L. will be opened in about two months. The trustees have rented rooms in the basement of the new building of the Provident Savings Institution, and have secured 4000 volumes and 1000 public documents from the high-school collection of works, have added 4200 volumes and intend purchasing about 8000 desirable works. They contemplate expending about \$8000 annually for books.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. For the past five years Mrs. Whitney has been at work upon a dictionary card catalogue. Jan. 15 these cards were placed

in a large cabinet case, made of antique oak, with brass trimmings. There are 18,000 volumes in the library, and that number is constantly increasing. The catalogue is now completed to 'O,' and since Miss Maud Leavens was appointed assistant librarian, a year and a half ago, this undertaking has been passed over to her.

Long Island City, N. Y. At the last meeting of the Board of Education, a letter was received from Steinway & Sons, which said in substance that, having been informed that the Steinway Public School in the Fifth Ward was overcrowded, the firm would furnish the required relief in purchasing the former Union Church building, at Albert St. and the Shore Road, and would have it altered and extended for the Free Circulating Library and Kindergarten, both to be maintained at their expense. In addition to the two classes of the Steinway School, which have occupied the rooms of this building for some time, the entire building was placed at the disposal of the Board until the end of the school season, free of charge.

Muskegon, Mich. Hackley P. L. The building given by the Hon. C. H. Hackley was dedicated Oct. 15. The *Muskegon daily chronicle* devotes 4 pages to a report of the exercises, cuts of the building, and portraits of the orators, and nearly two columns more to letters of regret from librarians and others who could not attend.

N. Y. State L. The Assembly bills include one by Mr. Holcomb appropriating a special sum of \$5000 to the State Library to enable its officers to bid for books at the sale of the Brayton Ives collection in March. A similar appropriation was made at the time of the Brinley sale.

Peabody, Mass. The trustees of the Peabody Institute have opened the bids for remodelling the library. There were four bids, the lowest being about \$7000. This, with a system of steam-heat and other extras, would bring the cost of the proposed alterations up to about \$10,000. The board will meet to decide the matter.

The Pennsylvania University Library was opened Feb. 7. Dr. H. H. Furness, LL.D., presented the building, W. Pepper, LL.D., accepted it, and Talcott Williams, A. M., gave an address on The memory of man. In the evening the Historical Society of Pennsylvania gave a reception.

Richmond (Va.) College L. numbers 11,000 volumes and is growing steadily. It has an endowment which yields about \$1400 per annum, which is used strictly for the promotion of library work and growth. The collection of volumes is miscellaneous, all in good order, and nicely kept in handsome cases. The line of reference-books is especially strong and full for a library of this size. Virginia and Southern authorship a specialty. The hall where the library has its home is a spacious room, 100 feet long by 45 wide, and with a pitch of 22 feet, finely lighted. Cases movable, no galleries. There is a good collection of busts and paintings, which adds to the attractiveness of the hall. C. H. Ryland, D.D., is librarian.

San Francisco (Cal.) Law L. Librarian Deering has filed a petition with the Board of Supervisors stating that the present quarters occupied by the library are too crowded, and asking that the several vacant rooms recently completed on the opposite side of the corridor be assigned to the library in connection with its present rooms.

San Francisco, Cal. Mercantile L. At the annual meeting of the Library Association the President made his report, in which he stated that the subject that had mostly engaged the attention of the trustees during the past year was the improvement of the property on the corner of Golden Gate and Van Ness Avenues by the erection of a suitable building for library purposes. The architects of the library submitted sketches of plans which, it was found, would have required at least \$200,000 to carry out—a fund far above the means of the institution. The architects were then instructed to prepare new plans for a three-story building, the cost of the entire building to be about \$100,000. This was done, and work was begun on October 29. In a few days the corner-stone will be laid with due ceremony. Permission has been given to the Astronomical Society of the Pacific to keep its books in the rooms of the library. A committee of members of the board and library was appointed to solicit subscriptions from public-spirited citizens to enable the association to complete the building without debt.

Springfield (Ill.) P. L. Added during the year 1890, 3894 v.; total 10,625 v.; 4123 reading-tickets have been issued since the library came into the possession of the city and became a free library; and 1504 of these have been issued during 1890. The total circulation of the year has been 60,511. A steady increase is noticeable in the issue of history, biography, travels, and science; especially in electricity and its applications in daily life. Novel-reading has fallen to 59 per cent. Another good sign is the increasing use made of the library by the scholars in the public schools in getting up their lessons or writing the essays and papers set them as tasks.

Topeka (Kan.) P. L. Added 1929; total 11,308; issued 45,208 (fiction 36,061); visitors 60,000.

"In 16 and 17 g., which cover fiction for adults and young people, the accessions have been in many cases reduplications, the librarian holding that it is better to have a surplus of the works of the best American and English authors than to fill the shelves with books whose sole recommendation is their recent date of publication.

"An effort is now being made to bring within its influence the workmen, the brain and muscle of the city, by purchasing and suitably cataloguing books of an industrial character and by supplying technical periodicals. To aid in this work it will be advisable to secure the co-operation of the authorities of the Santa Fé shops who can furnish, in some fit place, a board on which can be pasted new lists of books and other information. Something ought to be done next year to secure the delivery of a course of lectures on some

industrial, scientific, or literary subject, treated in the same way as those given by the University Extension Association in England.

"The circulation is impeded by the want of a catalogue of the recently purchased books, which on the scale of former issues would cost about \$250 for the first 1000, of which amount it might not be difficult to raise a large proportion by advertisements. This, however, would be merely a makeshift, and it might be better to consider the propriety of issuing a complete finding list on the pattern of the Newark Free Library, the product of the long experience of the librarian of an institution similar to our own."

Yale College L. By the will of the late Dr. Alvan Talcott, of Guilford, Yale College will receive \$25,000 and a valuable medical library.

FOREIGN.

Aberdeen (Scotland). Added 1517; total 22,321 v., making 20,631 issuable works, or 18.76 issuable works per 100 of the population; issued 257,511, *i.e.*, 33.96 per borrower; books and magazines used in reading-room, 58,791.

British Museum. The authorities of the British Museum have discovered among a collection of papyrus rolls acquired recently in Egypt Aristotle's treatise on the constitution of Athens, from which numerous writers of antiquity quote, but hitherto known only in detached fragments. This treatise may now be seen at the British Museum, where fac-similes of it are being prepared. The Museum has published the text, with an introduction and copious notes illustrative of it, and this will be followed as soon as possible by a companion volume of photographic fac-similes of the manuscript. The opening chapter is missing and the concluding chapter is mutilated, but otherwise the manuscript is in perfect condition. There is little doubt of the genuineness of the manuscript, because nothing was known of the contents of the papyrus roll when purchased.

Cambridge (Eng.) Univ. Library. PEARSON, J. L., *archit.* The new buildings, west view of gateway, view of quad side of the buildings. (In *Building news*, Jan. 16.)—East view of gateway, west view of gateway. (In *Amer. archit.*, Jan. 17.)

Clerkenwell (Eng.) Added 896; total 10,700; issued 72,174 (fiction 57,725); ref. use 5881, incl. an average of 83 per Sunday. There have been a series of exhibitions illustrating the various processes employed in the production of books. The first exhibition, of choice bindings, attracted much attention from the many skilled workmen in this art who are connected with Clerkenwell.

Colombo (Ceylon) Museum L. (Rpt. for 1889.) Added 488; total about 6000 printed books; home use 895; visits 2198. "Buddhist priests now largely avail themselves of the library, where they find a varied, and, so far as Ceylon goes, an almost unrivalled collection of their sacred ms. books,

and where there is besides a unique collection of Singhalese and Páli mss. in every branch of Oriental literature. In 1889 30 tickets were issued to priests who made 390 visits. The library was formed in 1877 by bringing under one roof, but not wholly amalgamating, the Library of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (founded in 1845), the Government Oriental Library (founded in 1870), and the Free Public Library in the Colombo Museum (founded in 1876). About one-third of the books have been catalogd. Since April 1, 1885, one copy of each book printed or lithographed in Ceylon has been added to the library. The library is making an attempt to collect copies of all the old mss. in the temples of Ceylon. "The historical literature of the Singhalese is the most important in the East," says Dr. J. Murdoch.

Cracow, Aus. A discovery of importance has been made in the National Library. Dr. Torembovich has found a number of manuscripts of Spanish songs, romances, comedies, and novels hitherto unknown and dating from the sixteenth century. They include twenty-six "pliegos sueltos" of songs upon the themes of love and the Moorish wars. The Public Library at Prague possesses a few books and manuscripts of this kind, but Madrid has absolutely nothing in this department of Spanish literature. Among the most remarkable of the manuscripts which have come to light is a poem upon "The child king Boabdil, El Rey Chico, who lost Granada." The Academy of Science at Cracow intends to publish full details of the discovery, which is likely to excite great interest in Spain and in literary circles everywhere.

Fermo, Italy. BAFFAELLI, Fil. La biblioteca comunale di Fermo; relazione storica, bibliografica, artistica. Recanati, S. Simboli, 1890. 209 p. 8°.

Great Britain. BRUCK, Wallace, *consul at Leith.* Public libraries in Great Britain. (Pages 234-329 of U. S. BUREAU OF STATISTICS, Reports of the consuls, no. 121, Oct., 1890.)

Mostly occupied with an account of the library which Mr. Carnegie gave to Edinburgh.

Leipzig. LEIPZIGER Neubauten, die Universitätsbibliothek. View. (In *Illustrirte Zeitung*, Dec. 6, 1890.)

London, Mudie's. ARNOLD, Rev. F.: Going to Mudie's. (Pages 303-311 of *his* *Philosopher* in *slippers*, London, 1890, D.)

London. Reform Club Library. View. (In *Illustr. London news*, Nov. 29, p. 684.)

Oldham, Eng. Mr. Briscoe, public librarian of Nottingham, gave a lecture on "Bells, bell-fries, and bell-ringers," at the Oldham Free Public Library on December 6, before an audience of between six and seven hundred. The same librarian-lecturer will give a lecture on Bells at the Bootle Free Public Library, on January 13.

Librarians.

BOLTON, C.: Knowles, who has become connected with the Harvard Library, has just finished a bibliography of art education in Europe for the last decade for President Stanley Hall, of Clark University. — *Critic*.

BUREANK, C. H., who has been librarian of the Lowell (Mass.) City Library since Oct., 1885, resigned Feb. 2, on account of ill-health. The *Lowell Mail* calls him: "One of the most efficient librarians the city has ever had. His broad education and familiarity with books enabled him to readily discern the needs of the library, and besides keeping it supplied with the standard books of the day, he has given his time and attention to overcoming the deficiencies that existed in the books purchased previous to his connection with the library. Broken sets of the works of different authors have been made complete. New lines of books have been added to make the library more serviceable to the students in our public schools and to older readers who have desired to acquaint themselves with questions of public interest, and in every way he has endeavored to make the library of the greatest possible benefit to the public."

DAVIS, Olin S., librarian of the Public Library of Duluth, has resigned, Nov. 3. Miss Angie Neff, assistant librarian, was promoted to fill the vacancy.

ELDER, Mrs. W. G. (*nee* Trowbridge), at the last meeting of the Oakland (Cal.) F. L. resigned as assistant. Director Melvin paid the young lady a handsome compliment for her efficient and faithful work in the library. Miss L. C. Cole was elected on the second ballot to fill the vacancy.

GAY, Frank B., was, in December, appointed Acting Librarian of the Watkinson Free Library of Reference, Hartford, Conn. He served under Miss C. M. Hewins in the Hartford Library Association from 1876 until 1883, when he took Mr. W. I. Fletcher's place in the Watkinson, and became assistant to Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Gay has also been the librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society for seven years.

GREEN, Miss Laura, of the cataloging force in the Boston Athenæum is to take charge under Mr. Kephart of the cataloging in the Mercantile L. of St. Louis from Feb. 1.

MORISON, Nathaniel Holmes, Provost of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, died Nov. 14, 1890. Librarian by assumption, not by act of the Trustees!

PETZOLDT, Dr. J., the well-known bibliographer, born 1812, died at his native place Dresden, Jan. 17. He was the author of several valuable bibliographical works, and the editor of the *Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekwissenschaft* from 1840 to 1884. For a number of years he was connected as librarian with the Saxon Court.

SANBORN, Miss Kate E., of the delivery force in the Boston Athenæum, has accepted a similar post in the Mercantile L. of St. Louis from Feb. 1.

Cataloging and Classification.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, *N. Y.* Suppl. 3 to the Finding list: books added Sept. 1889-Dec. 1890. *N. Y.*, 1890. 32 p. O.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY. Catalogue of the Persian, Turkish, Hindustani, and Pushtu mss. in the Bodleian Library. Begun by Prof. Ed. Sachau, Ph.D., continued, completed, and edited by Hermann Ethé, Ph.D. Part 1: The Persian mss. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1890.

The *Athenæum* of Oct. 18, p. 508-509, notices this, in the main with praise. Dr. Ethé has followed the model of Dr. Rieu's catalog of the Persian mss. in the British Museum published seven years ago. Each describes about 2000 mss.

"It is worthy of remark that the Bodleian Library, out of a collection of only 400,000 printed books and 30,000 mss., should possess the same number of Persian mss. as the British Museum, which boasts of a collection of more than a million and a half of printed books and 50,000 mss. Whilst fully recognizing the vast importance of the Bodleian collection, we should scarcely venture to endorse the statement of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' that the library, in the department of Oriental manuscripts, is perhaps superior to any other in Europe, though we might go so far as to assert that it has no European rival out of England. As regards beauty of art workmanship, it is certainly excelled by the British Museum collection, but to decide which collection is the more valuable in other respects would require many years of close comparison. Of the three great collections of Persian mss., those, namely, of the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and the Indian Office, we have now, thanks to Dr. Rieu and Dr. Ethé, complete analytical and descriptive catalogues of the first two; whilst a similar catalogue of the third is being prepared by Dr. Ethé, and advancing, we believe, rapidly towards completion.

"We sometimes fail to find so ample an analysis as could be wished, whilst the descriptions, though accurate, as far as we can judge, in most particulars, are occasionally defective in some. For example, the words 'No date' occur with rather distressing frequency when we should have expected that Dr. Ethé's experience would have enabled him to supply, at least approximately, the omission of the copyist. The date being no small factor in the estimation of the intrinsic value of a manuscript, especially if historical, we feel impelled to lay some stress upon this matter. On the other hand, we would highly commend Dr. Ethé's acumen and industry in investigating the dates of the birth and death of the authors themselves, and of the composition of their works. His research into the writings which bear upon the manuscripts he is describing is also worthy of all praise: 'A painfull work it is, I'll assure you, and more than difficult, wherein what toyle hath been taken, as no man thinketh, so no man believeth, but he that hath made the triall.'

"The learned author will, we trust, forgive us if we express some surprise that he speaks so seldom of the general accuracy or inaccuracy of

the mss., especially as he could scarcely have failed to form a judgment in this matter from the close examination and study of each necessitated by his task.

"Dr. Ethé arranges the manuscripts as far as possible in chronological order, thus affording every facility for comparing the styles and language of different periods, and opening the way for a systematic study of the language and literature. After the completion of the India Office Catalogue we hope at no distant date to see this subject treated. It should surely be possible with such materials at hand and so helpful an exposition and arrangement of them.

"Another most admirable feature of Dr. Ethé's catalogue is the enumeration of all the names of authors contained in each *Tasdirah*; and here we may remark upon the exceptional richness of the Bodleian collection in memoirs of the poets. The 'Makhzanu'l-Gharâib,' a work not possessed by the British Museum, includes 3148 names, representing, indeed, a large proportion of the Persian poets, though not all, since works of others not in it occur in the Bodleian collection itself. The Bodleian is also extremely rich in works on Sufism—*i.e.*, theoretical expositions of the doctrines—in prose and verse.

"Part 2 of Dr. Ethé's catalogue will contain the description of the Turkish, Hindustani, and Pushtu mss., and also a complete index of the whole work."

BROOKLYN *L.* Music bulletin 3. [Brooklyn,]

March 1, 1891. 4 p. O.

"Few classes of books, except fiction, are in such constant request."

PORTLAND (*Me.*) *P. L.* Catalogue of books. 1890.

Portland, *n. d.* 4 l. + 425 + [1] p. O.

Generally a title-a-liner. Imprints under author entries, not under subjects or titles. Entries made under title-word rather than under subject-word; thus Selden's Fabulous gods is put under Gods, and Castanis's Fabulous deities under Deities, without reference under Mythology or Religions. Indeed there are very few cross-references.

SALEM (*Mass.*) *P. L.* No. 2: Books relating to the study of natural history, the evolution theory, etc.; list prepared to accompany a lecture. [Salem, 1891.] 2 p. sm. Q.

SALVERAGLIO, Fil. Catalogo della sala Manzoni-ana: stampati (Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense di Milano). Milano, Giuseppe Prato, 1890. 11 + 198 p. 8°. 3 lire. 1395 titles.

TUFTS *L.*, *Weymouth, Mass.* Bulletin 24, Jan. 1, 1891. *n. p.*, *n. d.* 28 p. O.

WARREN COUNTY LIBRARY. Bulletin, quarterly. Vol. II, No. 4. Monmouth, Ill., October, 1890. O. 35 cents per year.

"This public library is a public economy. It gives the best books at slight cost to those who cannot buy many. It reduces the expense to those who could buy what they wish. This is especially evident when an expensive work, such

as Stanley's "In Darkest Africa" is in demand. A copy of this work costs as much as a ticket to the library for two years and a half. Our six sets (12 volumes) have been already read by about 50 persons. Thus the library has saved its readers several hundred dollars."

WISCONSIN STATE HIST. SOC. List of [235] periodicals in the library that are indexed in Poole's "Index," 1882; "Suppl.," 1882-87; and "Co-operative index," 1887-90. *n. p.*, Jan., 1891. 4 p. O.

FULL NAMES.

Hebberd, Stephen Southrick (History of Wisconsin under the Dominion of France).

M. M. OAKLEY.

Heros von Borcke. The *Round table* of Mar. 2, 1867 (p. 141), quotes from the *Mobile times*, "The Christian name of Col. Von Borcke was Ferdinand, but his daring courage in several private and public engagements had gained for him amongst the fiery youth of the Prussian aristocracy the surname of 'Heros' or 'the Heroic.'"

The following are supplied by Harvard University Library:

Angell, Alexis Caswell (Cooley's Treatise on the constitutional limitations);

Barber, Ohio Columbus (Debate on trusts);

Brightly, Frank F. (Digest of the decisions of the courts of Pennsylvania, 1877-89);

Clafin, M. Buckling (Brampton sketches);

Fagan, W. Long (Southern war songs. Camp-fire, patriotic and sentimental);

Falkner, Roland Post (Prison statistics of the United States for 1888);

Heitmann, Francis Bernard (Historical register of the United States army);

Herr, G. Washington (Episodes of the civil war; nine campaigns in nine states);

High, James Lambert (A treatise on the law of injunctions);

Hoss, Elijah Embree (History of Nashville);

Hutchinson, Nelson Vinal (History of the seventh Massachusetts volunteer infantry in the war of the rebellion);

Isham, Asa Brainerd, } (Prisoners of war and
Davidson, H. Martin, } military prisons);
Furness, H. B.;

Kimball, Ivory G., joint-author of "A compendium of internal revenue laws," etc.;

Kohler, Jacob Adams, joint-author (Debate on trusts);

Mahan, Alfred Thayer (The influence of sea power upon history);

Mather, Horace Eli (Lineage of Rev. Richard Mather);

Miller, Horace Elmer (Sketches of Conway);

Moxom, Philip Stafford (American common schools *vs.* sectarian parochial schools);

Peabody, Cecil Hobart (Thermodynamics of the steam-engine);

Stubbs, G. E. (Practical hints on boy choir training);

Swezey, Goodwin Deloss (Rainfall of Nebraska, 1849-1889);

Taylor, James Morford (Elements of the differential and integral calculus);

Tratman, E. Ernest Russell (Report on the substitution of metal for wood in railroad ties);

Twining, T. Jefferson (Genealogy of the Twining family);

Whitney, Henry Melville (Report of the Brookline water commissioners);

Williams, J. Melvin ("The Eagle regiment," 8th Wis. inf. vols.).

CHANGED TITLES.

The Doyle fairy book, London, Dean & Son, 1890, is the same as *Fairy tales from all nations*, London, Chapman & Hall, 1849; republished as *The famous fairy tales of all nations*, London, Dean & Son, 1872.

There are 28 tales in the 1849 ed., 26 in the 1872 ed. and 28 (tho the title says 29) in the 1890 ed. The last ed. is very inaccurate in names. — *Ath.*

Disillusion; or, The Story of Amedée's youth, by François Coppée, tr. by E. P. Robins, G. Routledge & Sons (cpr. 1860), is the same as *The days of my youth*, Belford Company.

W. T. PEOPLES.

Boyesen's *The Old Adam* is the same as *The light of her countenance*.

W. A. BARDWELL.

A sister's love, by W. Heimbürg, transl. by Margaret P. Waterman, published by the Worthington Co., 1890 (cpr. 1890), is the same as *Her only brother*, by W. Heimbürg, transl. by Jean W. Wylie, published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., *n.d.* (cpr. 1888). Both are translations of *Ihr einziger Bruder*. W. T. PEOPLES.

Appeal to Pharaoh, N. Y., Fords, Howard, and Hulbert, is by Mr. Carlisle McKinley, an editorial writer on the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*. The name will be put upon the title of a new edition.

Count Tolstoy's *Gospel stories* is a book to be avoided by all persons who possess the volume issued in 1887 by the same publishers (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), under the title of *Ivan Ilyitch, and other stories*. The translator's Introductory Note implies that these stories are now issued in book form for the first time. As a matter of fact, they form the "other stories" in the volume above referred to. We gave them due notice at the time. Of this new issue there is nothing to be said, except that the publisher has not taken advantage of the opportunity to correct a single one of the numerous blemishes which we then pointed out, and that the pseudo-English is religiously preserved. The publishing of old books as new, with a fresh title and no hint of the antiquity of the contents, is not to be commended. The stories are to be found in the twelfth volume of Count Tolstoy's "Collected works." — *Nation*.

Bibliography.

ALLEN, E: Heron. De fidiculis bibliographia; being the basis of a bibliography of the violin, and all other instruments played with a bow in ancient and modern times. Catalogue raisonné of all books, pamphlets, magazines, and newspaper articles, etc., relating to instruments of the violin family hitherto found in private or public libraries. Pt. 1. London, Griffith, Farran & Co., 1890. 4°.

ASIHARRO Y RIVES, Mart. Intento de un diccionario biográfico y bibliográfico de autores de la provincia de Burgos. Madrid, M. Tello, 1890. 570 p. 4°. 10 pes.

BOFARULL Y SANS, C. de. Los códices, diplomas, é impresos en la Exposición Universal de Barcelona de 1888. Barcelona, Busquets y Vidal, 1890. 80 p. 4°.

BUZZATI, A. Bibliografia bellunese. Venezia, tip. dell' Ancora L. Merlo, 1890. 7+939 p. 8°. 10 l.
Contains 3924 titles in chronological order.

DESSOIR, Max. Bibliographie des modernen Hypnotismus. 1. Nachtrag. Berlin, C. Duncker, 1890. 44 p. 8°. 1 mark.

DEUTSCHER Journal-Katalog, für 1891; Zusammenstellung von über 2000 Titeln deutscher Zeitschriften, systematisch in 38 Rubriken geordnet. Jahrg. 27. Lpz., O. Gracklauer, 1890. 64 p. gr. 8°. .60 m.; cart. .75 m.

FALK, Dr. Frz. Die deutschen Sterbebüchlein von der ältesten Zeit d. Buchdruckes bis zum J. 1520. Mit 9 Facsims. Köln, Bachem in Comm., 1890. 8+83 p. 8°. 1.80 m. (Ver einschr. der Görres-Gesellschaft, 1890, no. 2.)

HAFERKORN, H. E., and HEISE, Paul. Handy lists of technical literature. Reference catalogue of books printed in English, 1880-88, inclusive; to which is added a select list of books printed before 1880 and still kept on publishers' and jobbers' lists. H. E. Haferkorn. Milwaukee, 8°.

The following parts are now ready:

Part 1. Useful arts in general, products and processes used in manufacture. 100 p., pap., \$1.50; cl., \$1.75.

Part 2. Military and naval science, navigation, rowing, sailing, yachting, shipbuilding, etc. 104 p., pap., \$1.50; cl., \$1.75.

Part 3. Engineering and mechanics, comprising applied mechanics, machinery, steam and marine engineering, railroad building, construction, engineering, management and practice; civil engineering, surveying, levelling, hydraulic and

sanitary engineering, sewerage and drainage, etc., mechanical drawing. 8-168 p., pap., \$2.50; cl., \$2.75.

Part 2a. Electricity and magnetism, telegraph, gas, etc., complete up to Oct. 1890, will be ready about Nov. 10, price about \$1.

If Parts 3 and 2a are ordered together a reduction of 15 per cent. will be made.

HAYN, Hugo. Die deutsche Räthsel-Litteratur; nebst einem Verzeichnisse deutsche Loos-, Tranchir-, und Complimentir-Bücher. (Pages 516-556 of *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, Dec. 1890.)

The KANSAS ACADEMY at Elk City purpose to compile a complete "Bibliography of Kansas," and J. W. D. Anderson has been placed in charge of the work. It is working conjointly with the State Historical Society. They desire to collect all the information possible about all Kansas books, pamphlets, etc. They call any book a Kansas book if it has been written by a resident of Kansas, or in any way relates to Kansas in its subject matter, or if it has been published within the State. Mr. Anderson will send a circular of questions to any one who desires it.

LIBRAIRIE INTERNATIONALE (ALBERT SCHULTZ). Catalogue des journaux de médecine et de pharmacie publiés à Paris. n. p., [1890] 4 p. O.

There are 145 medical, 5 veterinary, and 9 pharmaceutical periodicals.

LORD and THOMAS' Pocket dictionary for 1890; a complete list of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals in the United States and Canada, omitting such as do not insert advertisements. Chicago, Lord & Thomas, 1890. 8+428 p. 8°.

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From the *Bibliofilo*, 1890, no. 7-9.

MÖLLER, Prof. Lehrbuch der Kirchengeschichte. Freiburg, Mohr.

"The distinctive feature of the book is the fulness of the bibliography which accompanies each section."—*Acad.*, Nov. 22, p. 474.

MUZARD, ÉMILE. Répertoire alphabétique de jurisprudence commerciale; comprenant la table générale du Journal des tribunaux de commerce. Paris, Chevalier-Maresco et Cie, 1891. 25 fr.

The ORIENTAL index; a quarterly record of titles of all articles bearing on Oriental subjects in

the English, Indian, French, German, and other monthly and quarterly magazines, arranged in alphabetical order; compiled and ed. by J. T. Carlett. London, 1891. 8°.

A list will also be given of the various periodicals referred to, with the names of their publishers and prices.

Part I to be published in Jan. 1891. 2s. per part, 7s. 6d. a year.

POHLER, Dr. J.: *Bibliotheca historico-militaris, systemat. Uebersicht der Erscheinungen aller Sprachen auf dem Gebiete der Geschichte der Krieger und der Kriegswissenschaft bis zum Schluss des Jahres 1880.* I. Band. Kassel, 1890, Ferd. Kessler. 17+619 p. 8°. 22 Mark 50 Pf., bd. 25 Mark. II. Band, 10+867 p. 8°. 32 Mark 50 Pf., bd. 35 Mark.

Vol. 3 will soon follow.

POTTER, Alfred Claghorn. *A bibliography of Beaumont and Fletcher.* Camb., 1890. 20 p. O. (No. 39 of *Bibliog. contrib. of Harv. Univ. Lib.*)

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ROGERS, Walter T. *Manual of bibliography; an introd. to the knowledge of books, library management, and the art of cataloguing.* London, H. Grevel & Co., 1890. 8+172 p.+37 illustrations and a frontispiece. 8°. 5s.

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JOHN CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB'S "History of the New York Property Tax" contains a very full "list of authorities," including a bibliography of "American publications on Property taxation."

SZCZESNANKI, F. de. *Bibliothèque polytechnique internationale; Index méthodique et catalogue descriptif par ordre des matières de publications techniques (livres et journaux) de la France, de l'Angleterre, de la Belgique, de la Suisse, de l'Allemagne, et de l'Amérique, en tenant compte de leurs rapports avec la législation, l'hygiène, et la vie pratique.* 1^{re} année. Paris, E. Bernard et Cie. 3 fr.

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This is not an index at all, but simply tables of contents of 42 magazines, like the contents in the "partie technique" of *Polybiblion*. It is not absolutely useless. With a great deal of trouble one can find in what magazine appeared an article that one remembers seeing or has heard of. But it has no claim to the name of Index.

ARCHIVES des missions scientifiques et littéraires. Table générale comprenant les 3 séries jusqu'au 15 inclus. Paris, E. Leroux, 1890. 8°. 9 fr.

Tables générales, 1868-87, Du BULLETIN annoté des chemins de fer en exploitation. Table alphabétique et analytique; chronol. des lois, décrets, arrêtés, circulaires, arrêts, jugements, etc.; des noms des parties; des articles des actes principaux et des codes; par M. Lamé Fleury. Paris, 1890. 8°. Over 400 pages. 14 fr.

The CHRISTIAN advocate index for 1889 [by J. C. Thomas, Boston, 1890.] 30 columns, making 4 p. of the *Advocate*.

CLAUDOT, C. *Tables alphabétiques des matières et des noms d'auteurs contenus dans les 28 volumes des Annales de la SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉMULATION DES VOSGES, 1860-89.* Paris, lib. Goin, 1890. 80 p. 8°.

Indice generale alfabetico delle materie contenute nel *GIORNALE d'artiglieria e genio*, 1886-89. Roma, 1890. 80 p. 8°.

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"Travel," a collection of short, entertaining accounts of travel, is published by Mr. Griswold at Bangor, at \$2 for 24 nos. The full index makes it useful in a library.

JOURNAL des conservateurs des hypothèques, répertoire de jurisprudence hypothécaire. Table décennale alphabétique, analytique, et chronologique. (1880-90.) Paris, lib. Delamotte, 1890. 186 p. 8°. 5 fr.



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